Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete. Strongly recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 285 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1918. TWO ANNAS

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It must give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS, TO LONDON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
8th December ..	A Steamer ..	..
14th " .. 1919	Chanda ..	6160
14th January ..	Nagoya ..	6854
25th " ..	More ..	6709

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1918		
10th December ..	Dilwara ..	5378

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1918		
28th November..	Pundua ..	East and South Africa *via* Porebunder.
5th December ..	Dumra ..	Karachi, coasting.
" ..	Lightning..	Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
Taian Maru.	Y. Kobayashi..	3135	23th Nov. 1918.	3rd Dec. 1918.
Kosoku Maru.	H. Nagahiro ..	3187	18th Dec 1918.	28th Dec. 1918.

For Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK !
MAKE MILLIONS THINK ! !
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY NO. 5.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,350,000

Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or, purchased or, collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,00
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 24,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Haukow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Horaby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 25,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 6,030,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAIWAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klanex	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPO[illegible] DRAWS on the above Agencies [illegible] on the principal com[illegible] the world, buy and [illegible] Bills of Exchange, issue [illegible] LETTERS OF CREDIT and [illegible] banking business of every [illegible]

CURRENT DE[illegible] interest, is allowed at 2 [illegible] minimum monthly [illegible] under Rs. 1,000 and not [illegible] no interest is allow[illegible] drawn does not amount to [illegible] above Rs. 1,00,000 [illegible] which may be asce[illegible]

GOVERNMENT [illegible] and SHARES bought [illegible] and clients, also receive[illegible] collection of Interes[illegible] due.

FIXED DEPOSITS [illegible] months and for short[illegible] which may be ascertained [illegible]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 25,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 6,030,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAIWAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-Up	16,42,023	10	0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar.	Hyderabad (Sindh).	Multan City.
Bombay.	Jullundhar.	Peshawar City.
Calcutta.	Jammu.	Patiala.
Cawnpore.	Jhelum City.	Rawalpindi.
Delhi.	Karachi.	Sargodha.
D. I. Khan.	Kasur.	Sialkot.
Ferozepore.	Lahore City.	Srinagar.
Gujranwalla.	Lyallpur	Umballa City.
Hapur.	Ludhiana.	
Hoshiarpur.		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, [illegible] stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MUNICK,
Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE, OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paid-up Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc. collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes in Long Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGER.
[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE DAWN OF PEACE
heralded by
WONDERFUL REDUCTIONS
IN THE PRICE OF OUR
MARBLE BUSTS AND FIGURES
of which we have now in hand a small but select and artistic collection.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
KARANJIA & CO., LTD.,
207, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.
By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.
The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.
Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.
The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office, Bombay.
Authorised capital Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 250,000 shares of Rs. 20 each. It is proposed to call only Rs. 10 per share. Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 5 on allotment.
Fire Insurance of every description received at lowest current rates.
For particulars, Prospectus and Rates of Insurance apply to:—
RAHIM SONS & CO.,
Secretaries.
6, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED in all unrepresented districts.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan,
32, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315 Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers by a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LTD. Grants MARRIAGE, LIFE, LOAN WITHOUT INTEREST and UNEMPLOYMENT Policies on most favourable terms. All policies mature for benefits after one year. AGENTS required on handsome Commission and Bonus. Apply to The PRESIDENT, 193-95, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY. C

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

...MOBILES (India) Ltd., Hu...d, Bombay. Call in and see us ...ire us for everything for your ...are Part Price List free on ...Telegrams: "Autoford" Bom... ...ne 707.

...EMENT made in Austria, special... ...oining Cast Iron Boilers, etc., ...at The BOMBAY TILE MART, ...eet, Fort. 3026

...ELLANEOUS.

...INUTE ICE PLANTS— ...nt one, you can get it, only ... Machinery Mart, Ishar Das ... Ry Road, Lahore, who will ...pect advice free, and enable you to ...all trouble in the ice-making line. 3317

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—2 COPYHOLDERS, must be smart and intelligent and able to read English script fluently. Apply THE SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—A COMPOUNDER. Apply in person to Dr. A. P. KOTHARE, Madhavbag Dispensary, Cawasji Patel Tank Road, Girgaum, Bombay. 3288

WANTED—A B.A. with Physics and Chemistry or a B.Sc., as a SCIENCE TEACHER for the New High School, Waudby Road, Fort. Apply personally to the PRINCIPALS. 3338

WANTED—Temporary CLERKS on Rs. 40 per month. Security Rs. 500 in cash or G. P. Notes required. Apply to the CURRENCY OFFICER, Bombay. 3340

WANTED—For the office of the Superintending Engineer, Central Division, at Poona, two TYPISTS on the non-pensionable establishment (with prospects of transfer to the pensionable service). Pay Rs. 30. None but those qualified for Government Service need apply. 3329

WANTED for Surveying and Estimating (for about 6 months) an UPPER SUBORDINATE, pay Rs. 150 and Camp allowance Rs. 20 per month; and LOWER SUBORDINATE, pay Rs. 60 and Camp allowance Rs. 10 per month. Apply to CHIEF ENGINEER, Barsi Light Railway Co., Kurduwadi, Deccan. 3350

WANTED.—KARKOONS, SUB-OVERSEERS and OVERSEERS for the Famine Works. Only those having full experience in road works, should apply with copies of testimonials to ISHVERBHAI B. PATEL, State Engineer, Chhota Udepur State, Chhota Udepur. 3352 3352

WANTED—A MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, salary Rs. 60—5—80 per mensem on a five years' agreement open to extension later with further increments, if approved. Applications stating qualifications, &c., should sent on or before the 15th December, 1918, the SUPERINTENDENT, Ammunition actory, Kirkee. 3330

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—European, Parsi or Hindu may apply—WANTED—A competent SALESMAN, for mill stores with good experience, and influence, in direct touch with mills. Special knowledge in weaving preferred. Handsome salary, correspondence strictly confidential. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials, to Box No. 1199, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3308

SITUATION WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED by two experienced Accounts and Correspondence Clerks, during morning or evening hours. Good references. Apply to Box No. 1206, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3343

WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY PROPERTY at Santa Cruz or near by—Small Banglow for about Rs. 5,000. Write to Box No. 1193, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3296

WANTED—MOTOR CARS on contract for a year. Apply for particulars Messrs R. B. PALSAPURE & Co., Topiwala's Bunglow, Sandhurst Road. 3333

WANTED—AGENCY of business in any line for Colombo by a Parsee of 20 years' experience, can give good security. Apply Box No. 1203, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3335

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One GINNING FACTORY of 20 Plat. Bros. Gins; one 24 N. H. P. Portable Engine of 150 lbs. pressure of Marshall & Co., one Lathe 8 ft. long and a large stock of Sundries and accessories at Chappara, 21 miles by first class road from Railway Station SEONI Central Provinces. SALEBHOY JIWAJI, City Jubbulpore. 3268

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—English built LANDAULETTES and VICTORIAS in sound condition. Price reasonable. Apply Box No. 1205, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3342

FOR SALE—Boilers, Engines, Warping Sizing, Looms, Shaftings, Pulleys, Boiling Kier, Reels, Yarn Conditioning machines. Apply Box No. 1196, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3301

FOR SALE—A splendid BUNGALOW well-situated and commanding an excellent view at Nepean Sea Road. For particulars apply immediately to Box No. 1188, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3278.

FOR SALE—One REMINGTON TYPEWRITER No. 10 Visible (re-built), very little used for few months only Rs. 200 or nearest offer wanted. Apply Box No. 1202, dvt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3323

FOR SALE—Complete METAL FACTORY, for Making Iron Brass and Copper utensils, consisting of 3 Metal Presses Spinning Lathes, Dies Turning Lathes, Roller Machines Dies Buffs Machines, with all accessories, 18" Schicle's Manchester Patent Blower, 6" Roots Patent Blower with Cupola pipe connections and fire Bricks. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum, Bombay. 3293.

FOR SALE—An AMERICAN MOTOR CAR, 22½ House-power, 4-cylinder, 5-seater, fitted with Magneto, 3 oil and 3 electric lamps, model 1916, Torpedo body, recently overrolled and coloured (buff). Petrol consumption about 20 to 25 miles per gallon. In good working order and furnished with all other accessories. Offer to Box No. 1104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2970

FOR SALE—One POWER DRIVEN SUGAR CANE CRUSHER of a large size, complete with gearing, made by Manlove Alliott and Co., of Nottingham; suitable for large establishments. Large quantities of the water and oil proof "Rubber-Ite" Cotton belting in all sizes. Polar Cub Electric Fans to work on 110 or 230 volts A.C. or D.C. supply. All sorts of mechanical and electrical supplies and accessories. Particulars from THE UNITED ENGINEERING CO., 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 3345

TO BE LET.

TO LET—In Fort small ROOM in Solicitor's Office for Barrister Advocate or Pleader. Apply Box No. 1197, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3304

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS for the supply of 250 to 280 pairs of bullocks of 12-2 hands and upwards will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on Monday, the 16th December, 1918.

2. Forms of contract, specification, &c., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. A. TURNER,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 30th November, 1918. 3348

FREE HELP
TO
FAMINE-STRICKEN PEOPLE, CATTLE AND BIRDS.

THE BOMBAY KARIANA MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION has opened a FAMINE RELIEF FUND, to help people, cattle and birds in the present famine year. Therefore any village from Cutch, Kathiawar, Guzerat, Mewad and Marwad, that may be in need of such help may apply to the undersigned.

SHAH PARMANAND RATANJEE,
THAKAR TULSIDAS TEJPAL,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.
Famine Relief Fund Committee.

The Bombay Kariana Merchants Association, Samuel Street, Bombay, 3,
Dated 15th Nov. 1918.

MR. V. S. DONGRE.

I REQUEST YOU not to withdraw from the competition. The only argument against you is that you are "too young" to compete with Mr. M. D. Pai in spite of your cricket competency, social position and University Education. You may be considered "too old" a year hence.

RAM.

(Voters are requested to consider.)

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OFFICERS are invited for 47 Iron flats of 799 feet in length of the ollowing dimensions:—

41 Iron flats bars 1/2 in. by 5 in. by 17 ft each.
6 Iron flats bars 1/2 in. by 6 in. by 17 ft. each.

Buyers must address the Agents:—
Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co., d.
Shahpur, Ahmedabad. 3322

NOTICE TO MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WANTED—A qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER, having good knowledge of rass and Iron Foundries, for a newly tarted up-country Foundry. Free quarters rovided. Apply stating least salary expectd, with copies of Testimonials to
Messrs. MANILAL BALABHAI & Co.
Export and Import Merchants.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are hereby invited to reach the undersigned before 15th of December, 1918, for three posts of fieldmen in Konkan Division on Rs. 20—2—30 with an annual increment of Rs. 2. Good knowledge of English and aptitude for and experience of agricultural work are essential. A Matric or a School Final will be preferred.

V. G. GOKHALE,
Deputy Director of Agriculture,
Konkan Division, Ratnagiri.
Ratnagiri, 21st November, 1918. 3219

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER for the Pandharpur Water Works, starting pay Rs. 80 to 100; free-quarters provided. Those only who hold Ist class certificate under the Boiler Act and have had sufficient experience of Water Works should apply with copies of testimonials, etc., by the 10th December 1918.

A. B. DE SOUZA,
Executive Engineer,
Sholapur District.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Sholapur, 26th November, 1918. 3284

NOTICE.

S. S. "HELLAS" is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 4th proximo from Suez, the consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay.

No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged.

Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Marine Surveyors, will be attending at the Bunder every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

After discharging her cargo she will load for Colombo. The Shippers, who have already obtained shipping orders, are requested to send their cargo alongside the steamer as soon as she is ready to receive it, and those who require shipping orders will apply to the undersigned.

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
Agent.

15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay, 30th November, 1918. 3349

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHADEO SITARAM RANADIVE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has agreed to sell to our clients the properties hereinafter mentioned. All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Foras tenure situate at Dharavi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,766 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 233, 286, etc., New No. 13092, Old Survey No. nil, New Survey No. 1/409 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward No. 7691 (1), Street No. 1581 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by G. I. P. Railway Line, on or towards the West by the properties of Mangia Boodaji, Sir D. J. Tata and others, on or towards the North by the property of Sir D. J. Tata and on or towards the South partly by the property of Sir D. J. Tata and partly by the property fifthly hereafter mentioned.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Foras tenure, situate at Dharavi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,205 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 293, New No. 13153, Old Survey No. nil, New Survey No. 2/398, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward No. 7752 (1), Street No. 1642 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by G I. P. Railway Line, on or towards the West by the property of Doomingos Pascoal Rodrigues, on or towards the North by the properties of Sir R. J. Tata, Dadaji Sunwar King and Manick Sunwar King and on or towards the South by the property of Sir D. J. Tata.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Foras tenure, situate at Dharavi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,659 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 233, 286, 279 and 624, New No. 13091, Old Survey No. nil, New Survey No. 1/407 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward No. 7706, Street No. 1596, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Sir R. J. Tata, on or towards the West by the properties of Jasing Rao Sadoba Jagtap and Augustus M. Pinto, on or towards the North by the properties of Augustus M. Pinto, Chaitia Pascoal Silva and Sir R. J. Tata and on or towards the South by the properties of Annaji Ramji Bhoir and Sir R. J. Tata.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Foras tenure situate at Dharavi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,257 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 624, 233, 279 and 286, New Nos. 13091 and 13153, Old Survey No. nil, New Survey Nos. 6, 7, 9/407, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward Nos. 7701 (1), 7709 and 7698, Street Nos. 1591, 1590 and 1588 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by G. I. P. Railway Lines, on or towards the West by the property of Sir R. J. Tata, on or towards the North by the properties of Manick Bhiva Kini and Narayen Thanna Kini and on or towards the South by the property of Annaji Ramji Bhovi.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Foras tenure, situate at Dharavi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 15 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 286-288-327, New No. 13153, Old Survey No. nil, New Survey No. 10/407 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward No. 7697 (1), Street No. 1587, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by G. I. P. Railway Lines, on or towards the West by the property of Manick Bhiva Kini and Narayen Thanna Kini, on or towards the North by the property firstly abovementioned and on or towards the South by the property fourthly abovementioned.

Dated this 30th day of November, 1918.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.
3351

LEGAL NOTICES.

LOST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our client Bai MOTIGAVRI, widow of Motilal Narotamdas, that the shares of the following Companies standing in the name of the late Motilal Narotamdas have been misplaced or lost. If any person has got them or has got any claim on the said shares he is required to make the same known in writing to the respective Directors of the respective Companies or to the undersigned at their Office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within one month from the date of this Notice, otherwise Duplicate shares in place of such lost shares will be issued to our client and the claim of any person, if any, in respect of such shares will be considered to have been waived.

13 Shares of the Surat City Press Company, Limited, bearing Nos. 319 to 331.
4 Shares of the Mahuva Press Company, Limited, bearing Nos. 69 to 72.
10 Shares of the Broach City Press Company, Limited, bearing Nos. 215 to 225.

Dated this 29th day of November, 1918.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for Bai Motigavri, widow of Motilal Narotamdas.
3318

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of AMIL ABDULLA BIN SAYED MAHOMED HASSEIN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a merchant ..... Deceased.
(1) MAHOMED NAIM AMIL ABDULLA and (2) HAKIMABEGUM alias AJEEMABAI, widow of Amil Abdulla, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Chukla Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interests in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Fourteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Eighteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

Dated the 15th day of November, 1918.
Messrs. HIRALAL THAKORDAS & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
3353

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY. & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of the Stock-in-Trade of Fancy Goods of the well-known Sheriff Show Rooms, will be resumed THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1918, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder (near Port Trust Revenue Offices).

A lot of Unserviceable Stores comprising gunnies, casks, cases, crates, jars, iron tubs, petrol cans, bottles, sugar, dhall, etc., etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within four days from the date of sale except cases and crates which will have to be removed within seven days.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASK BRITISH ALIZARINE RED PASTE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Mr. Jehangir Sorabji and another and on account and at the risk of Messrs. P. P. Trivedi and Co.:—

1 cask 4 cwts. British Alizarine Red Paste 20 p.c. I. P. Quality.

Cash will be required on the lot being knocked down.

J. S. MODY, & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STEET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4088.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 2nd December, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following building:—

Building St. No. 188—190. Case No. 39, First Chinch Bunder Road.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers

SHORTHAND.

Like other Arts and Sciences, Shorthand is subject to the law of progress. Based on greatly improved scientific and analogical principles, the SLOAN-DUPLOYAN system saves a year's laborious study, ensuring highest efficiency and speediest results. Expert Individual or Postal Instructions for a fixed fee. Speed classes conducted. Proficiency Guaranteed. Send stamp for booklet.—CENTRAL CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, 7, P. O. Box No. 434, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 43 PACKAGES NENSOOKHS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd December, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dhaormraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Sha Tarachand Hiralal and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Seth Jethabhoy Kalyanji:—

29 packages Nensookhs No. 4000 or others, 22 yards.
14 packages Nensookhs No. 5000 or others, 22 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 PACKAGES WHITE MULLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Narandas Anandlal and on account and at the risk of Seth Morarji Jeram Naranji of Bhajia Gully:—

8 packages each 150 pieces white Mulls No. 7045/65 or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES STRIPED TUSSORES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth B. Amal and on account and at the risk of Seth Runchordas Purshottam:—

2 packages each 20 pieces Striped Tussores of Markendrai's Office.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 BALE JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Govindji Bhanji and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Vajechand Umaji, of Champa Gully:—

1 bale 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 55060.

AUCTION SALE OF 21 BALES SHEETING CALENDARS OF THE KURLA MILLS.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Sha Kantilal Dullabhdas and on account and at the risk of Seth Vallabhdas Ravji (son of Ravji Chatrabhuj):—

6 bales each 50 pieces Sheeting Calendars of the Kurla Mills No. 2825, 6 lbs.
6 bales each 50 pieces Sheeting Calendars of the Kurla Mills No. 3025, 7 lbs.
6 bales each 50 pieces Sheeting Calendars of the Kurla Mills No. 3425, 8½ lbs.
3 bales each 50 pieces Sheeting Calendars of the Kurla Mills No. 3825, 9½ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES GREY SHIRTINGS, 1 BALE COLOURED CHADARS AND 2 BALES CHECKS.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Jaharsing Dolatram and Co. and on account and at the risk of Seth Ishvardas Gorakhram:—

2 bales Grey Shirtings No. 3425.
2 bales Grey Shirtings No. 10400.
1 bale Coloured Chadars No. 4705½.
2 bales Checks No. 6751.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES COLOURED JUBILEE AND 1 PACKAGE CHECKS.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Sha Pranjivandas Jethabhoy and on account and at the risk of Parsi Dorabji Warden, of Bhajia Gully:—

R. G. 1037 G Co.—2 packages each 20 pieces Coloured Jubilee, double width.
C Z 00475.—1 package Checks, bigger width.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH, GUJARATI AND MARATHI SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, the second-hand but quite serviceable Typewriters in English, Gujarati and Marathi, of well-known makers, such as Remington, Oliver, Blick, Yost, Underwood, Empire, Smith, Premier, L. C. Smith, Wilham and Waverly, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES STYNE RASNI CHOCOLATE PRINTS.

This day MONDAY the 2nd December at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Amrutlal Devchand and on account and at risk of Sha Bhawanbhoy Dhanji of Sunder Chowk.

3 packages each about 60 pieces Styne rasni Chocolate Prints.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES ENGLISH-MADE GREY SHIRTINGS.

This day MONDAY, the 2nd December at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. A. Bros.

1 bale 50 pieces English-made Grey Shirtings No. 4539 or other.
1 bale 50 pieces English-made Grey Shirtings No. 4540 or other.
1 bale 50 pieces English-made Grey Shirtings No. 4560 or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

This day MONDAY, the 2nd December at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Marwadi Nathmal Deepchand of Mangaldas Market:—

11 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 3131.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

This day MONDAY, the 2nd December at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj gully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thacker Hariclas Tribandas and on account and at the risk of Thacker Hirji Bhugwandas of Lukhmidas Khimji Market.

3 packages each 200 pairs Dhotees quality of Vasant Malti 8 to 10 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

This day MONDAY, the 2nd December at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Sarupchand Lallubhai and on account and at the risk of Seth Ramji Devcaran.

5 cases each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. M. M. M.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES MULLS.

This day MONDAY, the 2nd December at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Keshavji Govindji and on account and at the risk of Seth Nagindas Mansukhram.

5 packages each 150 pieces Mulls No. 3998 or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES SHIRTING PRINTS.

This day MONDAY, the 2nd December at 3-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth R. Jeram Naranji and on account and at the risk of Seth Khushaldas Keshtvji.

3 packages each 60 pieces shirting prints No. 2525 Asal Tareh.

AUCTION SALE OF 638 BALES COTTON.

This day MONDAY, the 2nd December, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Thackersidas Shivsayamal, near his room at Cotton Green, Colaba, and on account and at the risk of Seth Nagandts Chunilal:—

76 bales Cotton Rajkot,
217 bales Cotton Sajin,
2 bales Cotton Kumtha old,
338 bales Cotton Kumtha,
5 bales Cotton Kudchi.

The above goods are on view in the godowns Manek No. 1 and Kalyan No. 6 of Seth Thackersidas Shivsayamal.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 PACKAGES BLACK HEXAGONAL IRON NUTS.

This day MONDAY, the 2nd December at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street by order of Messrs. C. M. Bros. and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Mahomedally Salebhoy and Co., of Nagdevi Street.

EX. S.S. "BENTIN MARU."

C M 1/20—20 packages each 1 cwt. Black Hexagonal iron nuts 3/8 inch.
C M 41/60—20 packages each 1 cwt. Black Hexagonal iron nuts ½ inch.
C M 61/80—20 packages each 1 cwt. Black Hexagonal irin nuts 7/8 inch.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASKS JAPANESE ANILINE SALT, 14 CASKS JAPANESE BLEACHING POWDER AND 10 CASES JAP ANEX CODLIVER OIL.

This day MONDAY, the 2nd December at 2-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort by order of the concerned.

10 casks each one cwt. Japanese Aniline Salt.
14 iron casks with wooden crates each 1 cwt. Japanese Bleaching Powder.
10 cases each 6 tins Jap Codliver Oil each tin weighing 10 lbs.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 321.

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND COTTON MERCHANTS. SALE OPPOSITE THE GOODS SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE G. I. P. RAILWAY, WARI BUNDER.

The sale of about 2,500 bales of the Salvage Cotton of the recent fire which occurred at Warehouse No. 3 of the Prince's Docks.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction to-morrow TUESDAY, the 3rd December 1918 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) opposite the Goods Superintendent's Office, G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder where the Salvage is removed for sale.

About 2,500 full pressed bales of the Salvage Cotton of the recent fire at Warehouse No. 5 Prince's Docks which occurred on 13th November 1918, comprising of Bengal, Oomra, Karachi, Western Tuticorin F. P. Cotton raws and Coconada (slightly damaged by fire and water).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Artistic Specially Made to Order Household Furniture, Stweet-toned Square Piano, Specially made by Soundy and Co., complete set of Encyclopedia, Rich Porcelainware, English Glassware, Old Chinaware, etc., etc., the property of N. Marryat, Esq., Loco-Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

Under instructions from N. Marryat Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction tomorrow TUESDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 5 Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Reclamation, Valuable and handsome specially made to order household furniture, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner wagon, meatsafe, mirror sideboard, drawing room silk tapestry lined complete suite, artistic music cabinets dressing and writing tables, clothes and gown presses, bedroom almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, sweet-toned square piano specially made by Messrs. Soundy and Co. zoouda almira, complete set of spoon and forks for 12 persons silverware, rich vases, fancy teapots, cane furniture, English Brass and iron single and double bedsteads, rich carpets, table ornaments, rich binocular by Ross a complete set of Encyclopaedia, beautiful pictures, strong hatstands, rich porcelainware, English glassware, etc., etc.

The property of N. Marryat Esq., Loco-Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHEIKH MEMON STREET.

This day WEDNESDAY, the 4th December, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction under instructions from Messrs. Soonderdas and Co., Attorneys for two of the Executors of the Estate of Rai Kesserdas widow of Dharamsey Lalji with the consent of the Advocate-General of Bombay and the remaining two Executors the undermentioned very valuable property on the premises.

THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground measuring 4374 square yards or thereabouts situate at Sheikh Memon Street on the east side thereof in the Town and Island of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay with the dwelling house chawl other buildings houses outhouses standing thereon bearing Municipal Assessment "C" Ward Nos. 159 (1) and 159, and Street Nos. 357, 359 361 and (1) and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Maneckchand Kanurchand on or towards the west by Sheikh Memon Street on or towards the north by the property of Tarachand Sitaram and on or towards the south by the property of Bhat Madhavji Harjiwan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Soonderdas and Co., at their office at No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd Dec., 1918.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street, Fort.

maintained:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th December, 1918, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of Messrs. Chitnis Mottilal and Kanga Attorneys for the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Vanmalidas Punjabhai and others. Mortgagors, under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd October, 1918, made between the mortgagors and the mortgagee, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned machinery pertaining to The Mahuwa Saw Mill on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

1 Oil Engine by Crossley, 32 B.H.P. complete with water tank and pipe connections
1 Wooden Saw Bench.
3 Cast Iron Saw Benches.
7 Cast Iron Pulleys.
1 Shafting 40 feet long.
1 Grinding Machine.
7 Steel Saws 30ft. diameter.
2 Steel Saws 24ft. diameter.
2 Steel Saws 20ft. diameter.
1 Steel Saw 18ft. diameter.
3 Steel Saws 36ft. diameter.
1 Writing Table 6 Chairs, 1 Canvas Belt 45ft. long.

The above is on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT BORAH STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Raghavyva Nagindas and Co. Attorneys for Maharaj-hee Kuldevlasji Gurushri Ramdasji the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Ghandi Yacoob the mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 2nd November 1916, made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 18th day of December 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate at and fronting the Borah Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 107 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 2571, New No. 9591, Old Survey No. 1706 and New Survey No. 916 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Kazee Abdul Latif, on or towards the West by the property of Nakhuda Esmail Rudaywalla on or towards the north by the said Borah Street and on or towards the South by the sweepers' passage and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 6456 and Street Nos. 1 and 3 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co. Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 40 Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 346 PACKAGES DHOTIES. 101 BALES STRIPED TWILLS AND 244 BALES SUSI, ALL OF MATHURADAS MILLS.

On MONDAY, the 2nd December, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press of Sheth Dosa Moosa, at Vithalwadi, by order of Messrs. Chaturbhuj Vithaldas and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Bansidhar Gopaldas:—

105 bales Dhoties, Nakshi,	Mathuradas Mill
No. 9999, each of 200 pairs.	
129 bales Dhoties, Nakshi,	Mathuradas Mill
No. 99999, each of 200 pairs.	
21 bales Dhoties, Nakshi,	Mathuradas Mill
No. 999, each of 300 pairs.	
48 bales Dhoties, Nakhi,	Mathuradas Mill
No. 1281, each of 200 pairs.	
43 bales Dhoties, Nakhi,	Mathuradas Mill
No. 19581, each of 200 pairs.	
10 bales Striped Twills,	Mathuradas Mill
No. 4799, each of 60 pieces.	
32 bales Striped Twills,	Mathuradas Mill
No. 2123, each of 60 pieces.	
25 bales Striped Twills,	Mathuradas Mill
No. 2122, each of 60 pieces.	
22 bales Striped Twills,	Mathuradas Mill
No. 2157, each of 60 pieces.	
10 bales Striped Twills,	Mathuradas Mill
No. 2156, each of 60 pieces.	
1 bale Striped Twills,	Mathuradas Mill
No. 4599, each of 60 pieces.	
1 bale Striped Twills,	Mathuradas Mill
No. 2158, each of 60 pieces.	
91 bales Bleached Susi,	Mathuradas Mill
No. 2178, each of 60 pieces.	
78 bales Bleached Susi,	Mathuradas Mill
No. 2177, each of 60 pieces.	
68 bales Bleached Susi,	Mathuradas Mill
No. 2181, each of 60 pieces.	
6 bales Bleached Susi,	Mathuradas Mill
No. 2174, each of 60 pieces.	
1 bale Bleached Susi,	Mathuradas Mill
No. 2163, each of 60 pieces.	

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and delivery taken within 8 days from the date of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1918.

S. GOVIND & Co.

BOOK-SELLERS & PUBLISHERS, etc.
Sandhurst Road, Girgaum P. O., BOMBAY.

BOOKS ON SEX—	PRICE Rs. a.
Psychopathia Sexualis (a Medico-Forsensic Study) by Dr. R. V. Krafft-Elring	21 0
The Sexual Life of Woman by E. Heinrich Kisch, M. D.	21 0
The Sexual Life of Our Time by Iwan Bloch, M. D.	21 0
The Sex Complex by Blair Bell	11 8
Laws of Sexual Philosophy by J. L. Chundra, L. M. & S.	3 0
Recollections by John Viscount Morley, 2 Vols.	20 5
The Statesman's Year Book 1918	14 10
Encyclopedia of Diet by Eugene Christian, F. S. D., 5 vols.	45 0
Manhood and Marriage by Bernar Macfadden	7 4
Vitality Supreme by Bernar Macfadden	3 10
Strong Eyes by B. Macfadden	3 10
Old Age: Its Causes and Prevention by Sanford Bennet	5 7
Health, Beauty and Sexuality by B. Macfadden	3 10
Mr. B. G. Horniman's Speeches	2 0
Some unpublished and later Speeches and Writings of The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Edited with Notes, by J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy	4 8

Special discount will be allowed for cash.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, This day MONDAY, the 2nd December 1918, sell by Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

order as the same is confirmed and on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Mirza Mahmood and Mirza Ahmed Shirazi of 231, Hornby Road:—

50 bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar of 36 loaves by 1.50 kilos lying in Bonded Warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance should be paid within three days.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Narayen Dabu'kar Road, Malabar Hill very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, almyrahs, fancy tespoys writing tables, chests of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, brass and iron bedsteads, bentwood chairs, double meatsafes, etc., etc. the property of J. E. C. Jukes, Esq., I.C.S.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AN INTESTATE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 7th December, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the Police Commissioner's Office opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed and unserviceable properties arms and ammunitions.

A deposit of 50 per cent., will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ELLETENE FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 7 Shed, Victoria Dock, by order of Messrs. Heersch Vaidya and Co., on a/c and risk of Messrs. Aga Mahomed Kahl Shiraze and Co.

100 Chests each 85 lbs. Ellatene Flowery Orange Pekoe Ex. S. S. "Sumatra Maru."

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 2nd Dec., 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
TO-NIGHT
A PATHE COLOUR DRAMA
"A TRAGEDY IN THE CLOUDS"
A sensational episode of modern warfare
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
LONESOME LUKE
in
"WE NEVER SLEEP"
Comedy in 2 Acts.

NOTICE.—Owing to some alterations our Balcony will be closed from Monday the 2nd Dec. to Friday the 6th. New tip-up chairs, tiled flooring and many other improvements will be effected.

Next week
PEARL WHITE
in
"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
MATINEE—Every Sat. & Sunday 5-30 p. m.
EXTRA SHOW—Every Sunday 3-30 p.m. daily.
POPULAR PRICES.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT!
THIRD INSTALMENT
3 NEW EPISODES 3
OF UNIVERSAL'S TRUMP SERIAL
THE RED ACE
starring
Marie Walcamp
Episodes 9-10-11
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Bombay's Popular Picture Palace
THE MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum
presents to-day and during the week
FURTHER NEW PARTS—(Ep. 9-10-11)
The popular Universal Serial
THE RED ACE
featuring
Marie Walcamp
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

COUGH MIXTURE

R/ Guiacol Carb grs iii
Calcii hypophosphis grs iii
Amrut Cough Syrup dr. i p
twice a day one hour after meals. Dispensed everywhere
OR AT
AMRUT PHARMACY
NAGPUR and YEOTMAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES: Amritsar, Hongkong, Peshawar, Rangoon, Colombo, Calcutta, Delhi, Lahore, Simla, Madras, Secunderabad, Poona, Ahmednagar, Karachi, Quetta, Jacobabad, Sukkur, Hyderabad, Mandalay, Singapore, Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Taiping, Seremban, Malacca, Johore, Bangkok, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Manila, Zamboanga, Iloilo, Cebu, Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Medan, Sabang, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Galle, Jaffna, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Mannar, Kurunegala, Matara, Badulla, Ratnapura, Negombo, Chilaw, Anuradhapura, Kalutara, Kegalla, Gampola, Matale, Hatton, Bandarawela, Haputale, Avissawella, Panadura, Moratuwa, Wellawatte, Bambalapitiya, Kollupitiya, Colpetty, Dehiwala, Mount Lavinia.

HUGE SUCCESS!!
TREMENDOUS RECEPTION
OF THE
HUMPHREY-BISHOP
COMEDY AND OPERATIC CO.
14 ARTISTES 14 ARTISTES
TO-NIGHT!
"CARMEN" (EXCERPTS)
AND
"TIT-BITS FROM VAUDEVILLE" (3RD VERSION)
Comprising
LATEST RAGS! DELIGHTFUL DANCING!
REFINED COMEDY! EXCELLENT SINGING!
ROUSING CHORUSES! MELODIOUS ENSEMBLES!
Combine to Make
THE BEST SHOW IN BOMBAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 9-30 INCLUDING SUNDAY EVENING
—SATURDAY AT 5-30.

PRICES—Night:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, Stalls Rs. 4, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards. Matinee:—O. Stalls Rs. 3, Stalls Rs 2, D. Circle Re. 1-8, Balcony Re. 1, Gallery As. 8 and Boxes from Rs. 12 and upwards.

BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.

To-day at 6-30 p.m. only.
A SPLENDID PICTURE PROGRAMME.
BERNARD DUDLEY AND MARIE BLANCHE
in A 5-Reel Harma Photoplay:
"THE GREAT IMPOSTOR"
An adventurous and exciting drama adapted for the Cinema from the story of the same title by REUBEN GILMER.

Popular Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE DOORS OF ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL PERFORMANCES. IF THE PATRONS DESIRE THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRESCINCTS IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatre Co., Ltd.
Next THURSDAY, 5th December and SATURDAY 8th December
RETURN OF THE WORLD-FAMOUS TRIO
LEO—JAN—MICHEL
(VIOLINIST) (PIANIST) (CELLIST)

CHERNIARSKY TRIO

BOOKING OPENED AT ROSE & CO.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

2 DASHING ADVENTURES THIS WEEK 2
THE LATEST AMERICAN MAX LINDER COMEDY
"MAX WANTS A DIVORCE"
Max Linder Latest Knockabout Farce and
AMERICAN BEAUTY CHORUS.

Most Vivid Scenes in real life.
Thundering and heart-rending Happenings
IN THE
Two Grand Serials
"Exploits of Elaine"
AND THE
"Mystery of the Double Cross"
13th and 3rd instalments, respectively.
Elaine in the hands of the veteran scamp. By for the most terrible events will be presented on the Screen.

Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinees 3-30 and 5-15 and every Night at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.)

NEW ALHAMBRA

CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
TELEPHONE No. 2417.

The third and the last week.
"A Daughter of Uncle Sam"
The concluding four-reels depicting the history of the tremendous War America waged against the canker of Civilization—the Huns—and their cursed system of Espionage.

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Bombay has been singing with praise of this masterly War Serial.
The Universal Screen Magazine and a Charlie Chaplin two-Reel Comedy, "Charlie as a Policeman!" in the Programme.

Are you ready for the great and gripping Pathe Detective Serial—
"The Mark of Mystery"
—featuring Ruth Roland, the sweet successor of the Mysterious Brand of Infamy?
Commencing next Saturday.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees:—The Excelsior Theatres Co. Ltd.
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
Bandman Opera Co.
in a series of popular London Musical Successes.

To-day Monday 2nd Dec. at 9-30
"CHU CHIN CHOW"
Tuesday 3rd Dec. at 9-30
"THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS"
Wednesday 4th Dec. at 9-30
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
Thursday 5th Dec. at 9-30
"CARMINETTA"
Friday 6th Dec. at 9-30
"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"

Booking at ROSE & Co. up to 6 p. m. and after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.
Booking by Tel. (No. 288) must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
New Pathe Play.
"THE DEVIL'S SONATA"
New Comics
"MILK" "O"
AND
"SKINNY'S SHIPWRECKED SANDWICH"

QUITS

A NEW INFLUENZA ENEMY

You might not be aware that your throat is the gateway to enter Influenza germs by millions. Those germs enter your system through the tonsils. From there they multiply by billions and the result is the Dreadful uncurable pneumonic Influenza. Why not the cure it before it developes into a plague with a tin of "Quits" which are a composition of Eucalyptus, menthol, carbolic and other germicide. One every hour, will not only do as a preventive but will cure the worst cases. A bottle of the world renowned Dr. Carl's Ague Specific with a tin of "Quits," will work wonders. Thousands of certificates from all over India, prove its curative effects. Of course you should not be without a tin of Nyal's "Figsen" composed of Senna, Figs, Cascara and other harmless drugs, which flushes your system thoroughly. One every night, eaten as a sugarcandy. A bottle of NYAL'S TONIC, the marvellous malt wine, palatable, will keep you fit after Influenza and Malaria. Easily procured at most drug stores. If your Chemists cannot supply, "CASH CHEMISTS", Fort, Bombay, will secure post-paid.

Specialities:—
Children's Frocks, Lingerie and Gentlemen's Shirts and Collars.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.
B. L. THOSAR.
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY. COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

RAZORS GROUND & SET

Bright, and Keen as new, no matter how old or rusty As. 8 each. New Handles Re. 1 each. Safety Blades resharpened Re. 1-2-0 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Thick Blades As. 4 each. All Post Free HAIR CLIPPERS sharpened, Toilet Re. 1 each, Horse Rs. 2 each. Surgical Instruments repaired. MATHEWS & Co. 86, Medows St. (Op. Taraporewala.) Bombay.

IMPORTANT MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Best English Lathes from 6' to 28'
Heavy type Planing Machines.
Pulley Turning Lathes
Radial Drilling Machines.
Middle Size Drilling Machines.
Robinson's Wood Planing Machines.
Wooden Lathes.
Derrick's Crane.
Wheel Cutting Machines.
Looms from 24" to 50" of Standard English Make.
Spinning Machineries of all descriptions.
Gins & Cotton Presses.
Complete sets of Electric Installations for 30 lights.
Diesel Oil Engine of 80 B.H.P.
Paxman's Steam Engine of 300 B.H.P.

For further particulars and prices apply to:
E. K. PALIA & CO.
72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

The market continues irregular. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 568 for fully good Broach April, May, and advanced to Rs. 574. Fluctuations then occurred between Rs. 570 and Rs. 572, and the rate declined to Rs. 564. After further fluctuations the market opened at Colaba at Rs. 568, and closing quotations were as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet with only a very moderate inquiry for New Crop.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	575
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	440
Fine Oomras		5.8

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 29th Nov. 1918.

Cotton	11,182 bales
Wheat	24,755 Qrtrs.
Linseed	18 550 "
Rape, &c.	5,503 "
Gingellymed	6,854 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	5,532 "
Castorseed	2,123 "
Rice	22,480 "
Myrabollams	614 "
Cottonseed	12,215 "
Mowrasseed	4,120 "
Gram	2,607 "
Jowar	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	255 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Dec. 1st—5-30 p.m.

	Bazar Terms Rs. as. p.	Railway Delivery: Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	10 0 0	11 0 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	14 0 0	10 14 0
" " Karachi Bangle	12 4 0	10 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 4 0	12 13 0
" " Cawnpore	12 0 0	11 8 0
" " Yellow Cawnpore	12 4 0	12 12 0
Linseed Brown Bold	11 7 0	11 15 0
" " Thin	11 0 0	11 8 0
Toolseed, White 85-15	100 0 0	—
" Gujrat 70-25	— —	—
" Gujrat 50-50	— —	—
" Black	82 0 0	85 0 0
Poppyseed, White	14 12 0	15 12 0
Groundnuts	86 0 0	87 0 0
Mowrasseed	7 0 0	7 4 0
Barley	48 0 0	—
Cas eseed	92 0 0	—
Forward.		
Wheat April-May	8 2 6	
Linseed May	13 4 6	

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Dec 1st, 1918.

	Rate per B. Rs. as. p
Davids No. 16	1 0 0
Shapurji No 16	0 15 0
Simplex No 10	0 14 0
Edward No 10	0 14 0
Light Houses No. 61	0 11 6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 1st, 1918.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15
Bank Demand	1 6 1
Bank Acceptance 2 m/s.	1 6 0
Frs. Demand	193
American Dollars	3.10
Hongkong	1.2.9
Shanghai	147
Yenan	1-2
Singapore	154

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 27-11-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 15/16.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3Med/a 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 194.
Credit 3Med/a Fr. 202.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 153.
60 D/s. Japan Rs. 148.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 223-8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 349.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 247.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 98
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion loan, 88.
4 per cent. Terminable loan, 95.
3½ per cent. Paper, 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 85.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 96.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 83.
5 per cent. Municipal Taxes 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 99½.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was fairly steady at the close.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 1,750, Swan 470, Simplex 617-8, Shahpurji 107-8, Pearls 450, New Greats 257-8, Madhowji 1,780, Laxmi Cotton 1,450, Kohinoor 980, Kastoorchand 1,625, Ind. Bleaching 165, Finlay 380, Fazulbhoy 605, Davids 540, Currimbhoy 282-8, Crescent 172-8, Colaba 1,450, Century 240, Nagpur 2,280, By. Cotton 527-8, By. United 735, Bv. Dyeing 1,180, Bundi 25, Ind. Cement 360, Katni Ord. 282-8, Katni Defd. 1,220, Shivrajpur 88, Tata New O. 75, Tata Old Defd. 867-8, Tata N. Defd. 360, Alcocks 670, B. Burma 737-8, B. Tramway 450, B. Steam 305, Tata Hydro 1,100.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 1,750, Swan 475, Simplex 620, Shahpurji 105, Pearls 450, New Greats 265, Madhowji 1,780, Laxmi Cotton 1,500, Kohinoor 980, Kastoorchand 1,625, Ind. Bleaching 185, Finlay 380, Fazulbhoy 595, Davids 535, Currimbhoy 285, Crescent 175, Colaba 1,450, Century 240, Nagpur 2,280, 73, Cotton 510, B. Umjulia 735, B. Dyeing 1,205, Bundi 24, Ind. Cement 360, Katni O. 340, Katni Defd. 1,200, Shivrajpur 34, Tata N. O. 75, Tata O. Defd. 850, Tata N. Defd. 360, Alcocks 670, B. Burma 740, B. Tramway 460, B. Steam 305, Tata Hydro. 1,092-8.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Nov. 29th.

		Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. 1,900-..	Rs. 18 48,200-0
Cash Certificates	" 3 619-4..	" 6,64,275-12
Total Rs.	... 5 519-4	Rs 25,12,475-12

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14-0. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Rush for Squibb's.

We are

FLOODED

WITH ORDERS

OF

SQUIBB'S

Ague Specific

from all over the country on account of

THE WAVE OF

INFLUENZA

and

FEVER

now passing over it.

It requires our utmost efforts to meet the demand.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Madon Sons & Co.,

CRAWFORD MARKET,

BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the virile power and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only (13s. 4d.), postage extra. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar, India.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ¼th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES bottleshape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Horsby Road, Bombay.
Telephone 11. Telegrams: Gundisan.

Are you In Pain?

Are you suffering from headache backache, or neuralgia? You can get rid of all pain troubles by a pot of Amrutanjan. In a word

AMRUTANJAN

CURES & KILLS ALL PAINS

Pains and aches can not remain when Amrutanjan is resorted to. Get a phial and keep it handy.

Cost 8 As. Sold Everywhere.

Beware! of Influenza

Take advantage of Bombay experience.

DR. COOPER'S

"Chiretta" Tablets have done much good and are in great demand all over.

Daily use of same is the Surest Preventive against Malaria and Influenza.

Bot. of 100 tablets annas 12.

Dr. Cooper's Ague Mixture is known for its marvellous curative effects and has experienced no failure

Bot. of 9 doses annas 12.

THE TABLET Mfg. Co.,
182, (v), *Ripon Road, Bombay.*

BOLD TYPE EDITIONS.

BY G. W. M. REYNOLDS.

(1)	Mysteries of the Court of London 17 vols.	12	0
(2)	Mysteries of London, 13 vols.	7	0
(3)	Beauty and Pleasure in 9 vols.	6	0
(4)	Bronze Statue in 4 vols.	3	0
(5)	Loves of the Harem in 4 vols.	3	0
(6)	Mary Stuart in 2 vols.	1	4
(7)	Rye House Plot in 4 vols.	3	0
(8)	May Middleton in 2 vols.	1	8
(9)	Pickwick Abroad in 3 vols.	2	4
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Entertainment to Lady Willingdon by members of Queen Mary Gymkhana.

TUESDAY, Dec. 3.

Garden Party to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon by Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, Malabar Hill Reservoir, 5 p.m.

Central India Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building, 4-15 p.m.

Marsland, Price and Co., Ltd., Ordinary General meeting, 65 Apollo Street, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Mr. J. P. Orr's Lecture to Women, Women's Branch Depot, Mayo Road, 5-30 p.m.

Meeting of the Standing Committee, on Wednesday December, 4th Bombay Corporation 3 p.m., (B.T.)

THURSDAY, Dec. 5.

Farewell Entertainment to Lady Willingdon by Bombay Women, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 7.

Farewell Reception at Government House 9-45 p.m.

All India Championship Sports.

TUESDAY, Dec. 10.

Farewell Official Dinner at Government House 8-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema 6-30 and Bandman Opera Co, 9-30.
Empire Cinema: at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra: 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

BAND AT PRINCESS GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1-13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this evening commencing at 5.30 p.m.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

The annual General Meeting of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association will be held on Friday the 6th December, 1918, at 5-30 p.m., (S.T.) in the Durbar Room, Town Hall.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate will be held in the University Hall to-day at 5-45 p.m., when consideration will be given to items Nos. 9 to 15 inclusive, of the agenda paper, dated the 23rd November, 1918.

LECTURE ON HOUSE BUILDING IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Association of Bombay Architects, Civil Engineers and Surveyors a lecture on "House Building in Bombay" will be delivered by Mr. G. Wittet Consulting Architect to Government in the Hall of the Sassoon Mechanics Institute Esplanade Road, at 6 p.m., (S.T.) to-day.

SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

The opening ceremony of the Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, provided from funds donated by the Western India Turf Club, at the Ainba Mahal, Bhowiwada Road, Parel, will be performed by their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon on Saturday the 7th December at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The next monthly meeting of the Association will be held at 6 p.m., to-morrow at the Bombay Improvement Trust Office when a discussion will be held on the paper read to the Association by Mr. G. H. Cowan, I. C. S., on "Development of Salsette." The meeting is open to the public.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

At a general meeting of the Shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha held in Tokyo on the 26th November a dividend of 60 per cent. per annum was declared for the half year ended 30th September 1918.

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CALCUTTA RACES.

ARMISTICE MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

The racing opened to-day at the headquarters with a long card of seven events, in each of which speculation was very keen but only two races went to the favourites. His Excellency the Governor arrived in state immediately before the third race and stayed on till the conclusion of the day's sport. Principal Lady, one of the hottest favourites of the day, ran unplaced to the great chagrin of her numerous backers. Redspear, comparative outsider, won the Criterion Plate the machine, paying at 36 to 1.

Details are given below.

ARMISTICE CUP. Distance—1 mile 3 furlongs.

Mr. Donetil's FLINGAWAY, 11-7. (carried 12-3). Seastream 1
Mr. Pratt's SIGNALMAN 10/6 Mr. Hempson 2
Mr. Dowson's ALANNAH. 11-7. Mr. Mecall 3
Also ran. Vulcanelle 9-7. (carried 9-10). Downey Boy 11-9. Aquae Solis 11-6. Endeavour 9-6. Pericles 8-12. (carried 9-0). Lord Loch 8-9. (carried 9-5). Uncle Two 7-11. (carried 8-8). All Bey 7-9. (carried 8-5). Chingri 7-7. (carried 8-3). Slave Girl 7-7. (carried 8-0).

Won by 3 lengths 1 1/2 length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time 2 mts. 31 3/5 Secs.

Betting 3 to 2 Allanah. fives Flingaway. sevens Signalman. eights Downey Boy and Vulcanelle tens Aquae Solis.

Totalizators pend Rs. 42, for win, Rs. 17, 16, and 15, for places.

The Race: They were sent off perfectly level Flingaway closely pursued by Lord Loch. Downey then Lord took it up for a while, to be replaced by Downey Boy. Signalman and Allannan. From the hospital bend flingaway assumed command and railway away won absolutely as she liked.

THE CLUB PLATE DIVISION II. Distance—1 mile.

Mr. Goculdas' CHERRY, and BLAC, 8-9. Huxley 1
Mr. Elliott's GLENCAIRNIE, 8-3. Northmore 2
Mr. Coningham's WARDEN, 8-10. Gray ... 3
Also ran Bodenham 8-4. Senator 9-8. Sabinard 8-5. Santicola 8-5. Mametz 8-5. Verland Ros 8-4.

Betting threes Senator, sixes Cherry and Black, Sabinard and Santicola, fours Bodenham and Glencairnie, fifteens rest.

PTotalizators paid Rs. 73, win Rs. 27 20, and 54, Places.

The Race: Glencairnie led all through, but nearing home. Cherry and Black challenged her and won. Warden was bad third.

MINTO PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Walen's LADY BUNNY, 10-3, Rose ... 1
Col. Desaraj's Urs. MUNDERAH, 7-3, (carried7-5), Walker 2
Won by 2 1/2, lengths.
Time 1 min. 20 1/5 Secs.
Betting 10 to 1 on Lady Bunny, sevens Munderah.
Totalizator paid Rs. 11, for win.
The Race: It was only an exercise canter for Lady Bunny, who sufferedd Munderah to lead for half the journey. She then gradually overhauled the leader and won with her mouth open.

MAIDEN HORSE PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Coningham's MY IVY, 8-7. Northmore 1
Mr. Guthrie's FUGLE LADY. 8-4. Rose ... 2
Capt. Manuk's FAIRY DREAM. 8-4. meenings. 3
Also ran Tufa 8-7. Gardenia 8-7. Tourney 8-4. Krasavichic 8-4.

Won by 3/4 length 3/4 length betteen 2nd and 3rd.

Time 1 min. 17-1/5 Secs.

Betting 5 to 2 Tufa. threes Fugle Lady Krasavichik, fours Fairy Dream longer prices rest.

Totalizators paid Rs. 45, win, Rs. 20, and 21, places.

My Ivy, Fugle, Lady, Fairy Dream was the order all through.

THE CRITERION PLATE. Distance.—6 urlongs.

Mr. Avasia's REDSPEAR, 7-7. Meekings 1
Mr. Coningham's LIESTAL 6-13. Northmore 2
Mr. Goculdas and William' FLU BEAN, 9-3, Templeman 3
Also Ran:—Forfeit Lass 9-12, Pantomine 12, Gibberish 8-10, St. Vagrant 7-12. (Carried 7-13), Misri Tal 7-3, (Carried 7-7), High-Field Lady 6-7, (Carried 6-10).

Won by 1 length, 2-3 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 14 4/5 secs.

Betting:—3 to 2 Forfeit Lass, 5 to 2 Liestal, fours St. Vagrant, sevens Red Spear twenties Others.

Totes paid:—Rs. 369 for win, 54-15 and 74 for places.

The Race:—From the work go Siestal streaked out like lightning with only Highfield Lady as his attendant and then Red Spear, rest being strung out. Highfield Lady soon fell back but Redspear stuck to Liestal and wore him out.

THE CLUB PLATE (Division Three). Distance.—1 mile.

Mr. Goculdas' SYMPTOMS, 8-4, Huxley 1
Mr. Raes' VERT 8-4, Marland 2
Mr. Renkuts' CASTLE VITE, 8-2, Clarke 3
Also Ran:—Watch Tower 7-13 Taffy's Darling 8-6, Tarquin 7-8, Lord Roberts 7-5.

Won by 1½ lengths. 5 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Times:—2 mins. 43 secs.

Betting:—Evens Symptoms, fours Verst, sixes Watch Tower fifteen Others.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 19 for win, Rs. 15 and Rs. 18 for places.

The Race:—Tarquin dwelt a little at the start Verst and Castle Vite being fastest away Symptoms lay, about fifth but reached the straight. She came very fast and settling the pretensions of all won easily.

THE CLUB PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Mack's GRACEFIELD, 8-1, Marland ... 1
Mr Coningham's BLACKMAILER, 8-8, Northmore 2
Mr Orr's SECOND SIGHT, 8-13, J. Flynn 3
Also Ran:—Cally 7-7 Principal Girl 9-3, Gipsy's Advice 9-0, Miss Slasher 8-6, Larigot 8-6, Carpe Diem 8-8, Jannock 7-11.

Won by a short neck, 6 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 41 secs.

Betting:—Evens Principal Girl, fours Cally, fives Gracefield, sixes Blackmailer, tens to twenties the rest.

Totes Paid:—Winner, Rs. 145; Places Rs. 26, Rs. 28 and Rs. 43.

The Race:—Owing to the dense throng of people in the centre nothing of the horses could be seen at the earlier part but when they came nearer it was found that Gracefield was leading, he just managed to maintain that lead and win.

Mr. Stephen Graham, who is editing Messrs. Constable's "Russian Library," has contributed an introductory essay on the author's place in Russian literature to "The Republic of the Southern Cross, and Other Stories," by Valery Brussof. The book, along with another, "The Justification of the Good: an Essay in Moral Philosophy," by Vladimir Soloviev, will presently be added to the "Library."

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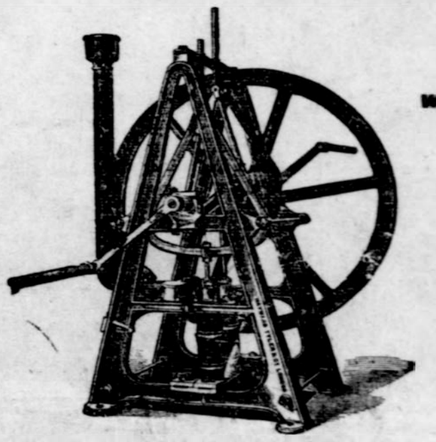

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SHERIFF'S REPLY TO MR. JINNAH.

MEETING OF COUNTER-REQUISITIONISTS.

A meeting of the signatories to the counter-requisition to the proposed Willingdon Memorial Meeting was held yesterday at Shantaram's Chawl, Bombay, to appoint a Committee to make necessary arrangements for the Sheriff's meeting on the 11th December. There were about 5,000 people present though the meeting was called at very short notice.

On the motion of Mr. L. R. Tairsee, the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah was voted to the Chair.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah said they were aware that he on behalf of himself and others had written a letter to the Sheriff of Bombay. That letter was published in the "Bombay Chronicle." The object of that letter was to show that they considered that the meeting convened by the Sheriff was a political meeting, and one which the Sheriff had no right to convene. He repeated, that the memorial which was going to be raised to Lord Willingdon could not possibly be stripped of its political character. (Hear, hear), or of the fact that Lord Willingdon was the head of the administration of this Presidency. He (the speaker) wanted to make it clear that their opposition to that meeting was based on two main grounds. The first was, they said, that Lord Willingdon did not deserve that memorial as an administrator (Hear, hear). Secondly, they said that if the Sheriff chose to call that meeting on behalf of the citizens, then they had every right to oppose and protest against it. (Hear, hear). He would now read the reply which the Sheriff had sent to the letter of protest sent by the anti-requisitionists, and it would be for them to decide what steps should be taken.

SHERIFF'S REPLY.

He read the Sheriff's reply which was as follows:

From.
The Sheriff of Bombay,

To,
The Honourable Mr. M. A. Jinnah,
Bombay.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 25th instant. 2. The letter bearing date the 16th instant signed by yourself and others, containing a counter-requisition, was not received by me until the evening of the 19th instant. A notice convening the public meeting in question, had, however, been already published in the morning papers: hence the absence of any formal reply. 3. You allege that the issue raised by the calling of the meeting is of a political character and you charge me in consequence with impropriety of conduct. You further threaten to take steps to test the legality of my action. My reply is that the purpose of the meeting is not of a political character and if you think otherwise you are at liberty to take any steps you may be advised. 4. I have consulted the representatives of the Requisitionists in reference to paras 2, 3 and 4 of your letter of the 25th instant. They too are desirous that the meeting shall be held at such time and place and in such manner as shall give all who wish to attend and record their votes an opportunity of so doing, provided that due provision be made that the proceedings shall be completed within a reasonable time, yield a definite result and be conducted in a decorous manner. To that end they are willing that the meeting shall be held on the Oval subject to permission being obtained to use the same and subject to the following conditions, viz:—

(a) The Meeting shall take place at 4.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 11th December, 1918, the date already advertised, under the chairmanship of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

(b) Apart from votes of thanks to the Chairman and the Sheriff only one resolution shall be put to the meeting, which resolution together with the list of the members of the Committee and the honorary secretaries is attached herewith.

(c) Your supporters shall be at liberty to move one amendment to the resolution provided that a copy of such amendment be sent to me by the 4th December, 1918. No other amendment shall be allowed.

(d) The Oval shall be enclosed in some such manner as it was on Saturday last. There shall be a platform in the middle of the West side of the enclosure, the seats thereon being reserved.

10 of these seats shall be allotted to your supporters including the speakers in support of your views upon the resolution and amendment (if any.)

From each end of the platform a rope barrier shall run across the enclosure, the space between being kept vacant.

The enclosure to the North (referred to below as the Northern enclosure) shall be reserved for supporters of the resolution.

The enclosure to the South (referred to below as the Southern enclosure) shall be reserved for those against the resolution and in favour of the amendment (of any).

1,000 seats shall be provided in each of these enclosures.

There shall be 6 entrances to each of these enclosures.

(e) At each entrance there shall be a Teller appointed by the Requisitionists to take the number of those passing in and, if your supporters so desire, a Checker appointed by them.

The entrance shall be opened at 2 p.m. and closed at 5 p.m. after which hour none shall be allowed admittance.

(f) Two speakers shall be allowed on each side on (i) the resolution and (i) the amendment.

The maximum time to be allowed to each speaker will be as follows:—

To the Mover and the first Opposer, 10 minutes each.

To the Seconder and the second Opposer, 5 minutes each.

(g) At 5 p.m. the numbers of those who have passed into (1) the Northern enclosure and (ii) the Southern enclosure shall be added up by one of the Tellers and checked by one of the Checkers (if there be any). The totals shall then be handed up to the Chairman.

(h) The above figures shall be deemed to give the results of the voting.

No poll shall be allowed.

(i) The Meeting shall be open to adults of either sex.

(j) The Requisitionists shall bear the whole cost of the Meeting.

(k) All other details shall be settled by the Requisitionists.

5. The representatives of the Requisitionists consider, and to my mind rightly, that under the above conditions the views of the citizens of Bombay can be correctly and readily obtained. The offer to have the Meeting held as above is open until the 4th December, 1918. In default of acceptance thereof being intimated to me by that date the Meeting will take place, as already advertised, in the Town Hall and will proceed upon the usual lines.

You and your supporters must in that event like the majority of the Citizens of Bombay take their chance of obtaining admission and accommodation.

(6) I can only express surprise that one professing to be a lawyer should make such an egregious request as that contained in para 5 of your letter of the 25th instant.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obediest servant,
(Sd.) MAHOMED HAJIBHOY.

RESOLUTION.

The resolution to be moved at the memorial meeting runs as follows:

"That this meeting of the Citizens of Bombay desires to place on record the deep sense of gratitude entertained by them for the eminent services rendered to the Presidney by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon who by their untiring efforts and self-sacrifice have enabled this Presidency to help the prosecution of the War to victory and who by their constant and genuine sympathy for the legitimate aspirations of the people have endeared themselves to all classes in Western India. That this meeting resolves that a lasting memorial of public utility be raised in Bombay to their Excellencies and that a Committee consisting of the following be appointed to raise subscriptions and to give effect to the above resolution."

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah enquired if that meeting was not of a political character, what was the significance of it? The Sheriff had said that the proceedings should be conducted in a decorous manner. They all agreed that that should be so. (Applause). But he (the speaker) disputed the Sheriff's contention that the purpose of the meeting was not of a political character. He (the speaker) repeated that the purpose of that meeting was of a political character, (Hear, hear), and that too of a most controversial character, and that Government officials had no right to take part in the proceedings of that meeting. It was nothing but presumptuous on the part of the Sheriff to have characterised as egregious the request contained in para 5 of the speaker's letter of the 25th ultimo. The resolution which was to be moved at the Memorial meeting asked the citizens to place on record "the deep sense of gratitude entertained by them for the eminent services rendered to the Presidency ('Oh,' 'oh.') by their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Willingdon, who by their untiring efforts and self-sacrifice had enabled this Presidency to help the prosecution of the war. ('Laughter.') to victory." But the worst part of the resolution was still to come. The resolution said that their Excellencies "by their constant and genuine sympathy ('Oh,' 'oh') for the legitimate aspirations of the people ('Oh,' 'oh') had endeared themselves to all classes in Western India." ('Oh,' 'oh' and laughter. He (the speaker) asked what these "legitimate aspirations" meant. Did they include their political aspirations or not? And how had Lord Willingdon advanced those legitimate aspirations? It was very painful to him that the name of her Excellency Lady Willingdon had been mixed up with this matter. He would not say anything beyond that that they regretted her name should have been mixed up with this movement. He called upon Mr. Horniman to address the meeting.

MR. HORNIMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said he was rising for the purpose of moving that a Committee be appointed on behalf of the signatories of the counter-requisition to the Sheriff to consider his letter and draft a reply to it. When presently he would read the names of the Committee they would have every confidence in them that they would give an answer which would be in accordance with their desire and in accordance with the object which they all had in view. That was a formal resolution, but he wanted to make one or two remarks upon the letter which the Sheriff had addressed to Mr. Jinnah. In the first place he should like to say that the Sheriff of Bombay seemed to be a very ignorant person. (Laughter). He was evidently quite ignorant of the recognised rules of procedure of public meetings. Whether the requisitionists whose views the Sheriff was communicating to them were themselves quite so ignorant of the rules of procedure was open to very considerable doubt. (Hear, hear). It seemed to him that they were endeavouring to lay down rules of procedure and conditions in regard to the meeting which would be very

(Continued on page 8.)

WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK.

"SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is quite natural that a legal gentleman belonging to the firm of Government Solicitors should come forward to defend Lord Willingdon's Government, if not the good deeds, at least the good briefs of that Government would naturally make every member of that firm extremely enthusiastic and very indignant at the opposition. It would certainly be very ungrateful on their part to have forsaken such a fat and distinguished client in this hour of need. Remuneration is no consideration in a case like this.

But it might have been better if Mr. Acwarth had begun with his usual prefix "on behalf of our distinguished client we address you as follows" that the public might have known the writer better. As it is, the writer being unknown except to the limited circle of his clients and the legal profession, everybody is inquiring, who this Mr. E. Cecil B. Acwarth, the new Satarap of Cumballa Hill, is? Therefore be it known for the benefit of the public that the gentleman is one of, perhaps the senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Little & Co., Attorneys and Notaries Public and *Government Solicitors*, and perhaps in the regrettable absence of late Mr. Nicholson, the duty has also partly devolved on him to attend to the legal work of Government and probably to partake of the discredit for his Excellency's sins of omission or acts of commission.

But unfortunately for his distinguished client, Mr. Acwarth is just at present so busy with the Borah cases and other important matters that he seems to have had no time either to study his own case or to know the facts of the other, and therefore like an acute lawyer that he is, instead of fighting on the merits, he has chosen to revile his opponents. But as he himself has so often said in Courts of Law abuse is no arguments and angry words can never supply the need of logic, but they only go to show the want of sufficient knowledge on the writer's part and extremely bad taste.

Looking at the dimensions of the opposition and the formidable form it is taking, it is quite natural that the supporters of Lord Willingdon should become apprehensive and make every attempt to belittle it and the only way they can do it is by making absolutely false representations by irresponsible but interested persons like Mr. Acwarth. A false statement like the following "taking of signatures by persons who have not the very vaguest notion what they are asked to sign" needs no refutation. We can challenge Mr. Acwarth to point out a single instance of the kind. Perhaps Mr. Acwarth believes that the best way to defend a bad case is to bring a counter charge. Is the allegation intended as a counterblast to the various statements made by responsible and respectable correspondents of the reprehensible methods adopted by them to artificially swell the numbers of signatures? The "mild pressure" as it is mildly put of the superior officers and heads of firms to their clerks and subordinates. Mr. Acwarth asks in the name of good fortune who are these persons Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Horniman and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas? If Mr. Acwarth does not know these gentlemen or their credentials, we are really sorry for him. This ignorance only shows how deeply engrossed he is in his business and how little he knows of the world outside. Is it not rather too late in the day to question their right to pose as leaders?

But even if these gentlemen were absolutely unknown before, this single act of public service has raised them so much in the estimation of disinterested public, for whose opinion I dare say they care far more than the opinion of a man like Mr. Acwarth. By this single valiant deed alone, their memory will be cherished by a grateful posterity, and the record of such deeds will raise a more lasting memorial and monument than the numerous titled friends and admirers of Lord Willingdon over desire for his Excellency.

We are all sorry for his Excellency. May God save him from his friends! He after all is perhaps not so bad as his opponents try to make him out to be, nor is he so ideal as he appears to his friends and admirers. Perhaps his good qualities as a gentleman prevented him from being a good and strong administrator. It is a common ground that he did render yeoman service but the question is to whom? We are extremely thankful to him, as a certain correspondent puts it, for his negative virtues. He certainly did not do as much harm as he could have. Thanks for these small mercies. Thanks also for those sumptuous dinners and all the kind hospitality at social functions. Above all thanks for the Willingdon Sports Club; Does his Excellency need a public memorial? Will not that Club and many other similar institutions serve as lasting monuments after he has departed and help to keep up the fading memory ever alive in the grateful minds of those benefitted? If anything further be needed, let the principal thoroughfare leading up to that club be named after him as Willingdon Road. But why all the fuss about public memorial, when a consierable number of the public is apparently against it. That Home Rule League is a recognised public body there can be no doubt. As such it was formally and officially invited to take part in the deliberations of the last War Conference, when all its accredited leaders attended under special invitations, and now when their movement and action are not suitable and palatable, an attempt is made to ignore that body. Whether the opposition is valid or not, justifiable or unjustifiable, reasonable or otherwise, is entirely beside the question. The fact of such a recognised body supported by a large number of the public opposing the movement, at once divests it of its public character, and it at once ceases to be a public movement of the citizens of Bombay.

Lastly in Mr. Acwarth's own words, if logic and reasoning did not avail him, he might at any rate have tried to be a gentleman and might have shown better taste by couching his letter in a more gentlemanly manner.—Yours, etc.

KHURSHED FRAMJI NARIMAN.
Bombay, 30th Nov., 1918.

A TALE OF GOOD INTENNIONS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your courtesy will, perhaps, consent to the admission of this letter to your columns, though my views are apparently at wide variance with your own in the matter of a public appreciation of the services of our departing Governor Lord Willingdon.

I am, indeed, one of those who believe Lord Willingdon and his Consort have done everything within their power for good: for the defence of this great realm, for the succour of the needy, for the comfort of those who suffer and for the upholding of honourable procedue by Government. That his good deeds are the issue of still better intentions is certain; and I do not think anyone who has followed the course of events will deny their existence. It is equally a fact, that the period of Lord Willingdon's activity here has been fraught with great difficulties, entangled in a skein of troubles, such as have never before confronted any holder of his exalted office. His efforts, truly, must have been stupendous, to keep things going as he has done, and this with a staff depleted, and, no doubt, in many other respects deficient, though, perhaps, as good as a just balance under war conditions would afford.

I affirm, our Governor is worthy of praise, and I hope and trust he will receive at the hands of the public the recognition he deserves.

At the same time, I condemn such crude lampoons on your objections as that which appeared in your contemporary on the 27th instant anent this subject. Every progress is the result of critical effort, in Government, as in everything else; and those who, by such means, would curb advance, are, in my humble opinion, either fools or knaves.

Men who have eyes in this country, and there are many, must have observed the great strides made of late years both in commerce and in industry by Japan. A wise government policy has guided the efforts of her peoples from the mine or the mulberry tree to the hand of the ultimate consumer. Compared with this, what has been done for this country, this land of immeasurable natural resources, with teeming millions unskilled to use them for their own benefit, or in fact, for the most part, unskilled to handle much of this great value at all? In this, a criticism of Government action should be most strenuously maintained. No Government is worthy of the name that does not provide for a lively development of every resource of man and material within its control.

But, here again, the leadership alone can come from Government: the work and, in the main, the detailed organisation, devolves upon the people. Sloth and ignorance will never succeed: a new life of wise and healthy activity must permeate its members. The teachers of youth must be the best men obtainable for this service, clean, strong and loyal. Their pay must be not only adequate but ample, to secure them against the petty anxieties of existence, and their duties such as to leave them time also for that steady self education which to every right pedagogue is as much a pleasure as a discipline. A national encouragement of the village workshop and industry should go hand in hand with the development of mind and teaching of the royal R's. For happy life is most frequently the result of useful, healthy, bodily exertion, promoting the keen flow of blood from heart to brain. Thus, I agree, there is a wide and almost untouched field left for the good activities of Government in the near future.

But let us compare what our own Government has done for us, with what our enemies have to suffer from the action of their unholy rulers. To what do their defeated troops return, who strove, as they thought, like our own brave men, "for King and Country:" Their King and Country—Where? and What?—A king who has fled from his own people: a country torn by wild anarchy and dissensions, despoiled to the last by all the waste of war. The throne of our King stands firm, because it is the seat of Honour: our Government wields the greatest power on earth; and we its subjects are saved to peace and, if guided by wisdom, to contentment. Nothing on earth but has its blemish, no man, however wise, but makes mistakes. We must judge men both by their intentions and by the general results of their activity, and not deny that meed of praise which is the just due of him who has done well.—Yours, etc.,

DELTA.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

"GLORIOUS PROOF."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am a Moderate not to the skin but to the very heart. I hesitated at first to request you to give me some space in your paper but I thought my 'sobriety of judgment' and 'generosity full of human touch' will help me. I wonder how these Home Rulers do not understand the arguments of us, the Moderates headed by the "Times of India", an organ known for its independence. Is it not a 'glorious' proof of Lord Willingdon's able, 'fruitful', and—statesmanlike administration that his Excellency should be cheered in Girgaum, that 'breeding place of politics' and that the Town Hall meeting should be attended by such an 'overwhelming audience' consisting mostly of Government servants and others of semi-official firms (as the rumour goes) specially allowed to go before office-time in order that they might attend the meeting to "signify their approval in a manner which would leave no doubt here or outside as to the feelings of affection and regard in which their Excellencies were held by the people of the city and the presidency" and if I may add of the world. This reasoning is quite sound and I challenge anybody to refute it.—Yours, etc.,

"WEATHER-COCK."

Bombay, Nov. 30.

LORD WILLINGDON'S ADMINISTRATION.

TWENTY-NINE QUESTIONS AND THEIR ANSWERS.

A correspondant puts to us 29 queries intended to show that Lord Willingdon's administration has been too severely condemned in Mr. Horniman's speech on the 26th inst. We give side by side the answers to these questions for the benefit of our correspondent, who either has not properly read or has not understood the speech:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A careful perusal of Mr. Horniman's eloquent address on Lord Willingdon's administration suggests the following questions, which I hope will be accorded a place in your paper:—

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. Is not the picture presented by Mr. Horniman, the darkest ever drawn of any Provincial Administration in India?	1. No.
2. Doesn't it look more like Sydenham's sway than Willingdon's rule?	2. Yes.
3. Does it not suffer in effect and esteem by a comparison of the Real with the Ideal?	3. The administration does, but not the speech.
4. Is not the account of his administration heavily balanced on one side?	4. Yes and deservedly so.
5. Are not debits magnified, and credits minimised?	5. No. the suggestion is not sustained by quotations and can thus only be answered by a direct negative.
6. Have there been no improvements in the matter of Local Self-Government? Let the Hon. Mr. Patel say it.	6. No. The Hon. Mr. Patel has said it.
7. Is not the Bill for Compulsory Primary Education passed in the Governor's Council?	7. Yes. At the instance of the Hon. Mr. Patel not Lord Willingdon.
8. Haven't the trusted Leaders of the people, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, been appointed as Vice-Chancellors of the Bombay University for shaping its Educational Policy?	8. Credit for these was given in the speech. Mr. C. H. Setalvad is not a trusted leader of the people.
9. Has not a staunch Congressman like Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla been chosen by his Excellency as his Colleague in the Council?	9. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla had ceased to be a staunch Congress man before his appointment.
10. Has not the Officer responsible for the Moslem League disturbance been removed?	10. He was promoted and afterwards eulogised by Lord Willingdon.
11. Is not the increased Revenue of Abkari intended for Educational and Sanitary grants?	11. Yes. But that is no excuse for encouraging the drink traffic. It is tainted money.
12. Has not the Governor always evinced genuine sympathy in works of public utility?	12. He has seldom spared verbal sympathy but has failed lamentably in deeds.
13. Hasn't he been in constant touch with the leading citizens of Bombay?	13. Of the title holders, this may be said to be true.
14. Hasn't he availed himself of all opportunities to know the public mind?	14. No.
15. Hasn't he allowed free expression of opinion from the Press and Platform?	15. No. He has persistently endeavoured to suppress opinion distasteful to himself and his Government.
16. Hasn't the Home Rule League been able to carry on its Propaganda freely and fully during his regime?	16. No. It has had to carry it on under great difficulties.
17. Has Bombay ever enjoyed such freedom of speech and action, as at present?	17. It has never enjoyed less freedom.
18. Has Bombay ever witnessed such cordial relations between the English and Indians as at present?	18. We have not noticed any improvement.
19. Has Bombay ever experienced such comparative calmness in the whirlwind of a World-War?	19. As it never had a previous experience of the whirlwind of a world war the question cannot be answered.
20. Has not His Excellency's task of Government been most difficult?	20. All Government is difficult.
21. Did not the war tax all his best powers and resources?	21. It is to be hoped so.
22. Was not Bombay the chief port of transport for all troops, men, munitions, materials and foodstuffs from India?	22. Yes.
23. Was it not also the chief haven of the wounded	23. Yes.
24. Had not His Excellency's time, attention and energy been occupied with all these War problems and measures?	24. No. He had little to do with them, except the hospitals and comforts for the troops in which he had the assistance of Lady Willingdon, who really is "some" organiser and knows how to act as well as talk.
25. Had not His Excellency to contend with a conservative Civil Service that must widen its vision and liberalise its actions?	25. Yes. But he failed to contend with it.
26. Had not His Excellency to deal with his subjects, who are rapidly rising into national consciousness and aspiring for Political freedom, whilst he with his mind absorbed in war matters with his finance restricted by War burdens, with his hands thwarted by more experienced but less sympathetic officials was handicapped in carrying out those Liberal Reforms, which were nearest to his heart?	26. His Excellency has no "subjects." Only the King-Emperor has "subjects." It is childish to attempt to excuse Lord Willingdon's failures on the score of all these considerations. Mr. Lloyd George and his Government whose minds were certainly more occupied with war matters than Lord Willingdon, managed to deal with a host of important problems outside the war, including a great measure of educational reform, a revolutionary electoral reform and Home Rule for Ireland. It is not true to say that Lord Willingdon's finance was restricted by war burdens. On the contrary, as regards Education, his Government have not even spent the monies at their disposal Lord Willingdon and his officials were not at intensely absorbed with war matters as to prevent their regular attendance at race meetings and cricket matches,—to say nothing of numerous other social functions which might have been dispensed with in war time. We have Lord Willingdon's many assurances that liberal reforms were nearest his heart, but he has never carried those assurances into practice and has even thwarted reform.
27. Can we minimise the most trying times under which he has been at the head of Government?	27. Nobody wants to minimise them. But some people would like to magnify them to an unnecessary degree to excuse Lord Willingdon's failures.
28. Can we set aside the fact that he leaves the Presidency better, brighter, more patriotic, more liberal and more national?	28. He does not leave the Presidency better, he does not leave it brighter. That he leaves it more patriotic, more liberal and more national is due to the propaganda he did his best to stifle.
29. His Excellency has not been infallible. His administration is not flawless. Some of his utterances were far from fair or appropriate, and some of his measures far from popular or beneficial. But with due regard to what the previous administrations have been alike, have not his regime, policy and sympathy been much alike those of Lord Reay of illustrious fame?	29. (1) Agreed. (2) We cannot agree.

With deference.—Yours etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Bombay Nov. 30.

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Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

HARRISON.—On 1st December, 1918, at 77 Motlibai Street, near Byculla Club, the wife of A. E. L. Harrison, Assist. Controller (Transit) Indian Munition Board. Aged 32 years. Funeral will leave residence at 4.45 p.m., and arrive at Sewree Cemetery 5-30 p.m. to-day..

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 2nd December, 1918.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Two of our contemporaries have admitted to their columns a number of letters which have persistently either entirely ignored the issue or misrepresented it, concerning the action which has been taken by those opposed to the proposed meeting of the citizens of Bombay for a memorial to Lord Willingdon. Our contemporaries, too, in their editorial columns have followed the same line of action and have not disdained to use these methods of steadily refusing to join issue on the questions at point and seeking instead to discredit those to whom they are opposed by scurrility and personal abuse. We trust our readers will bear patiently with us, if we take so much notice of the ebullitions to which we have referred, as is necessary once more to explain for their benefit what exactly is the position of the opponents of this memorial meeting. To take as an example one of the mildest (*sic*) of the letters published in "The Times of India" we may quote the following passage from the letter addressed to that journal by a correspondent signing himself S.A.R.:—

> The requisition of the Sheriff stated in the most explicit terms that a meeting was to be convened for the purpose (1) of expressing appreciation of H. E. Lord Willingdon's administration, and (2) of considering a suitable form of memorial. The Sheriff has convened a meeting in accordance with this requisition.

We have taken this as a good example of the way in which the principle at issue is ignored, either wilfully or through ignorance. S.A.R. has not stated honestly or explicitly what the explicit terms of the requisition to the Sheriff were. The requisition asked him "to convene a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay etc". If the Sheriff or anybody else chose to call a public meeting for the purpose of expressing appreciation of Lord Willingdon by those who desire to do so, no one would have any right of protest against the holding of such a meeting, though it would certainly be open to anybody, according to the recognised laws of public meetings, of which S.A.R. is obviously ignorant, to go there and oppose the objects of the meeting. But to convene such a meeting in the name of "the citizens of Bombay" is a very different matter. It raises at once a grave question of principle and our protest begins *ab initio*, first, against the proposal to convene such a meeting in the name of the citizens of Bombay, when the fact is well-known that there is a large body of opinion opposed to it, and, further, against any attempt to hold such a meeting without giving the fullest rights to the opposition in order to allow them to attend and make their protest and, if they should be in the majority, to prevent the object of the organisers of the meeting being accomplished. It has been stated over and over again, on the side of the objectors, and we now repeat it, that there is not the least objection to any number of meetings being held by the friends, admirers and supporters of Lord Willingdon to express their appreciation of him in any way they like. The objection begins and ends with the attempt to do this in the name of "the citizens of Bombay,"—because the objectors know that there is a large body of citizens,—and we believe, and have good reason to believe, it is the larger body,—who are of opinion that Lord Willingdon's services do not deserve any such mark of appreciation. Let those who wish to appreciate him do so, but they must not attempt to speak in the name of the citizens of Bombay, unless they are prepared to allow the issue to be put to the test. S.A.R. like most others who have written to "The Times", is thus discussing an entirely irrelevant issue when he asks: "Are we to understand that no Sheriff's meeting can be held if a handful of persons dissent from the object for which such meeting is held and threaten rowdyism, to the accompaniment of windy hysterics," as the circumstances he describes have no application whatever to the controversy. As for the wholly wicked insinuation in which he indulges by suggesting the threat of rowdyism, there is absolutely no foundation for such a suggestion. Nothing has been said or done to justify it, and it is merely wild and malicious. The objectors, on the contrary, have taken particular care to urge upon the Sheriff the means that should be taken to avoid all possibility of disorder, and should such arise the fault will not be theirs. We are only concerned that the position of the objectors and the principle on which they stand should be clearly understood. We do not desire to concern ourselves with the scurrilities of the "Advocate of India"—which stupidly writes of men like Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas having just emerged from obscurity and owing their prominence to their wealth. These outbursts of ignorance and malevolence require no refutation and the position of Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jamnadas is too strong to need it. Nor do we propose to follow the correspondents of "The Times", such as Mr. Acworth, into the controversial methods of the gutter, and we must be pardoned, therefore, if we leave alone those who cannot respect the ordinary decencies of controversy. We would only suggest to the general body of those whose feelings have been so woefully exacerbated by the challenge of their claim to speak in the name of the citizens of Bombay and to pass a resolution of commendation of Lord Willingdon in that capacity, that, if the objectors represent, in fact, only a handful of noisy agitators and have no claim to speak on behalf of any decent or considerable body of the public of Bombay, it is really superfluous to pay so much attention either to them or what they are doing; and further, that if they are so anxious to befriend Lord Willingdon and justify the attempt to commemorate him in the name of the citizens of Bombay, they would do better to divert some of the energy they are now wasting in violent denunciation of a handful of windy, hysterical persons to an exposition of Lord Willingdon's claims to recognition as an administrator and a refutation of the formidable indictment of his administration which remains to this moment unanswered either by our contemporaries or their correspondents.

The Sheriff of Bombay has now replied to the letter addressed to him on behalf of the signatories of the counter-requisition by the Hon. Mr. Jinnah. The letter was read to the meeting of the signatories held last night over which Mr. Jinnah presided, and its terms indicate, as was pointed out, extraordinary ignorance or defiance of the recognised procedure of public meetings on the part of the Sheriff and those on whose behalf he writes. We may admit in the case of a meeting of such dimensions as this promises to be, the desirability of laying down some special conditions, in order that the proceedings should not be unduly prolonged or become disorderly. But the proper course to have followed was for the Sheriff to arrange a meeting of the representatives of both parties in order that they might jointly settle what the conditions should be. The organisers of a public meeting of the citizens cannot expect to be allowed arbitrarily to lay down conditions of such an unusual character and to say that they must be accepted without question. But, in view of the importance of the occasion, and the essential need of securing a vote of the citizens on the issue, we would suggest that the committee appointed by the counter-requisitionists should meet the suggestions of the other side, as far as possible, though it is obvious that modifications of some of them—especially that in regard to the time of the meeting,—will have to be made. It is most desirable, however, that a few representatives of either side should settle the points of difference between them at a joint conference and we trust this will be proposed and agreed to.

REPRESSION.

In many of the gubernatorial pronouncements, Indian Nationalists have been pompously referred to conditions in Russia and asked to contemplate the horror, the misery and the suffering that might follow if Responsible Government were at once to be given to this country. To temper presumably the evils of conceding a homeopathic dose of Responsible Government, the Rowlatt Committee was set up and its recommendations for further repressive measures in India are shortly to be translated into realities. Before, however, the Government embark upon such a perilous course we would invite them to reflect calmly on the following passage:

"And thus the Nihilists (says E. A. Brayley Hodgetts, author of "The Court of Russia in the Nineteenth Century," 2 vols.) of the early seventies, at whose name people are wont to shudder, were but a mob of immature boys and girls, animated in the majority of cases with a moonshine passion for each other, treading, and in the majority of cases living, on very little more than air; poor, proud, inexperienced, high-spirited, noble, generous, utterly unselfish, ridiculously impracticable, grown up children whom to take seriously was little less than criminal. The men or boys went about in red shirts; the girls cropped their hair, smoked cigarettes, and tried to look like men. The movement would have died of inanition if it had been allowed to *peter* out of itself, but the flame was fed by the stupid and pedantic persecution of these foolish disciples (of Nihilism). It was so easy to discover and punish these ingenuous young people, so meritorious to expose their harmless confederations, so zealous and loyal to bring them to justice. The Benckendorff attitude of mind which we had occasion to see exhibited in our previous volume was easy to imitate; the good sense and well-bred self-restraint of this courtly German official, *who was a gentleman before he was a policeman*, were too frequently lost sight of." And again, the same authority on Russia remarks:

The worst feature of the system of political police, secret proscriptions, and imprisonment and transportation by administrative procedure, without trial or a chance of defence, is that many innocent people are caught in the net which the police so widely spread; *and of course an official, be he in the police or any other service, will never admit a mistake. The infallibility of the bureaucracy is its curse.* Many of the political suspects were not criminals at all or in the worst case the unconscious instruments of more astute conspirators." (Italics are ours).

"The infallibility of the bureaucracy is its curse". We invite the Government to contemplate the meaning and full significance of these words before embarking upon more repression. During the past four years, the war furnished an ample excuse; and, like charity, served to cover a multitude of administrative and bureaucratic sins of commission and omission, and the country submitted to them as a war necessity. But are the people silently to accept these things now that the war is over? In England, on the morrow of the signing of the armistice, public discontent broke out at the absurd restrictions placed on individual freedom and liberty by a civil *cum* military oligarchy. People acquiesced in an oligarchy of the type described by Mr. H. G. Wells in his book "War and the Future", because the successful prosecution of the war ruled their thoughts. "And the oligarchy is so invincibly fortified!", writes Mr. Wells, "Do you think it will let in Frenchmen to share its controls? It will not even let in Englishmen. It holds the class schools; the class universities; the examinations for our public services are its shibboleths; it is the church, the squire-archy, the permanent army class, permanent officialdom; it makes every appointment; it is the fountain of honour; what it does not know is not knowledge, what it cannot do must not be done. It rules India ignorantly and obstructively; it will wreck the Empire rather than relinquish its ascendancy in Ireland: It is densely self-satisfied and instinctively monopolistic."

But the days of this oligarchy are ended. Many recognise no such formula and try to go on ruling the country in the old way. As Mr. Wells has said in another connection, theirs is "the resistance of spurs and red tabs to military innovations over again". It is interesting to recall what Lord Morley wrote in 1908:

"Well", he wrote to Lord Minto, "I am as much for vigour as they are, but I am not going to admit that vigour is the same thing as *Pugnous* when I read of the author (or printer) of a 'seditious pamphlet' being punished with seven years of transportation, I feel restive. . . Then——is said to have sentenced some political offenders (so-called) to be hogged. That, as I am advised, is not authorised by the law either as it stood, or as it will stand under flogging provisions as amended." —— said to me this morning, "You see, the great executive officers never like or trust lawyers". "I'll tell you why", I said, "*'tis because they don't like or trust law*: they in their hearts believe before all else the virtues of will and arbitrary power." That system may have worked in its own way in old days and in those days the people may have had no particular objection to arbitrary rule. But, as you have said to me scores of times, the old days are gone and the new times breathe a new spirit; and we cannot carry on upon the old maxims." . . . . . "You say, 'we admit that being locked up they can have had no share in these new abominations; but their continued detention will frighten evil-doers generally': That's the Russian argument. by packing off trainloads of suspects to Siberia we'll terrify the anarchists out of their wits and all will come out right. That policy did not work out brilliantly in Russia, and did not save the lives of the Trepoffs nor did it save Russia from a Duma, the very thing that the Trepoffs and the rest of the 'offs' deprecated and detested."

The forging of new weapons of repression would only mean more unrest and more discontent, though it might succeed for a time in driving anarchy underground. But repression never yet succeeded in any country in the world. To quote Lord Morley, again:

"Martial Law, which is only a fine name for the suspension of all law, would not snuff out murder-clubs in India, any more than the same sort of thing snuffed them out in Italy, Russia, or Ireland. The gang of Dublin Invincibles was reorganised when Parnell and the rest were locked up and the Coercion Act in full blast . . . . It may be necessary, for anything I know, some day or other, but to-day it would be neither more nor less than a gigantic advertisement of national failure."

The Government of India will do well to reflect calmly over these words of Lord Morley before embarking on further repressive legislation.

Notes of the Day.

The Apotheosis of Lord Willingdon.

We referred on Friday last to the indecency of the attempt to turn the famine meeting at the Town Hall into a demonstration of appreciation of Lord Willingdon and we acquitted his Excellency of any desire that such an occasion should be used for his own glorification by his fair-weather band of panegyrists. We regret, however, that not only did the faithful band utilise the occasion to lay the butter on as thick as possible, winding up with a final lavish application of unguent rhetoric by the panegyrist-in-chief, but his Excellency, far from resenting this exhibition of flattery, so incongruous with the objects of the meeting, seemed to enjoy it. We doubt whether the flagrant indecency of this thing has ever been excelled. It is not easy to conceive of any other man in Lord Willingdon's position, in the face of the controversy that is raging, utilising such an occasion to say what kind of memorial he would like to have—if he gets one!

A Circular and Its Result.

In view of the strenuous efforts that were made in certain quarters to secure a great attendance in the Town Hall on Friday evening in order to demonstrate public appreciation of Lord Willingdon on his last public appearance, it is interesting to be able to place on record that the Hall was not completely filled and that the crowd outside was nil. The latter fact has a special significance in view of the following circular, a copy of which has come into our hands:—

Urgent.—28/11/18.

B. B. & C. I. Ry. OFFICE NOTE.

A public meeting will be held at the Town Hall "to-morrow" Friday 29th at 5-30 in connection with Famine Relief at which his Excellency the Governor will preside. His Excellency has presided at many meetings having for their object the welfare of the poor of this Presidency. To-morrow's meeting is the last he can probably preside at before he leaves Bombay and it is highly desirable that the opportunity should be taken to show his Excellency that the majority of the citizens of Bombay appreciate his work and his personality and object to the spiteful attacks which have been made on him by a small and non-representative section of the inhabitants of the city.

I have reason to believe that the employees of this Department do appreciate what his Excellency has done for Bombay City and Presidency. I invite them to attend this meeting to-morrow and even if they cannot get into the Town Hall to collect outside it and give H.E. a welcome on his arrival and departure. This office will, therefore, be closed at 4.45 o'clock to-morrow to enable the men to get to the Town Hall.

(Sd.) W. P. PECHEY.

All clerks to note.

We hope Mr. W. P. Pechey's loyal efforts will be duly appreciated in the right quarters even if they failed to induce his subordinates to assemble outside the meeting.

The Position of Officials.

Lord Islington discusses incidentally in the "Pall Mall Gazette", the position which officials will occupy in future in India. It is worthwhile calling attention to this point, which is often neglected. Officials, it must be remembered, says Lord Islington, will not remain masters of all the departments as they are at present. They will occupy in several departments the position that permanent officials occupy in England and other countries. Whoever heard of Civilians claiming to lay down the Government policy except in India? The real head of the departments must be, as Lord Islington says, the political chief, responsible to the Indian electorates. Of course, it will be rather difficult for the Civilians to reconcile themselves to this subordinate position, but we hope they will loyally accept their new position under the reforms. To carry out fully the policy indicated by Lord Islington no head of any province should be selected from the Civilians. As we are strongly of opinion that Civilians should have nothing to do with ministerial appointments, they should be debarred even from executive councillorships, Government filling in such of these posts as are not thrown open to Indians, from England. As for their experience which is pleaded as an excuse for their appointment as executive councillors and even governors, the new political chiefs will be entitled to draw upon it as much as they like. Political chiefs may come and ago. The Civilians would be there, the permanent heads of departments, to assist the chiefs, not to lay down the policy and rule India.

"Close Up Your Ranks!"

Mr. Bernard Houghton has conveyed a special message through "India" which may well be borne in mind by all. Seceders specially, who have taken to belittling unity of late and to worshipping in separate temples, may study with advantage Mr. Bernard Houghton's words:

> "Unconsciously Simla has placed in your hands the most potent weapon any nation debarred from self-government can possess. That weapon is unity. Is it not folly to throw away this weapon, the talisman of victory?"

We have often advised the Seceders not to desert the Congress. Mr. Houghton also does the same:

> "It matters not whether these who secede call themselves Moderates or any other name. Their particular views are not in question. What is in question is the preservation of the unity of India, the presenting to the foe of a solid front."

We cannot play at the luxury of having parties in India. "The goal is one. Let there be but one party in India till the goal is reached." Mr. Bernard Houghton lays stress also on the loyal acceptance of the view of the majority which is a cardinal principle of Parliamentary Government. He finally calls upon one and all to join the Congress.

Mr. Bernard Houghton's Appeal.

Mr. Houghton finally calls upon one and all to join the Congress and give up all idea of separation. Here is an English friend of India who does not mince his words, which, we hope, will have the necessary effect on the Seceders. Some of the latter have already begun to think of rejoining the Congress. Of course, there will be a few recalcitrants, whose sole value depends upon setting up a house of their own, but they may safely be neglected. But we hope all those who attach any importance to keeping together till the battle is won will make it a point to attend the Congress. Even granting that there is some difference of opinion on the reforms question, there are hundred other questions on which we agree. Are we to build a separate temple for every difference of opinion, to please a Narayan Malhar, a Narayan Mahadeo or a Narayan Ganesh? If those who make so much of their opinions and their independence had been really in earnest about them, they would have remained in the Congress and endeavoured to bring round the body to their opinions. Running away from the battle has never been hailed as a sign of courage except in the Seceders' camp.

A Matter for Enquiry.

A correspondent has sent us a long communication, in which he discusses the poverty of the tap water supplied in the city, on the ground that for the maintenance of health the mineral elements present in spring water are essential. He does not speak as an expert, but conjectures that the soft water supplied through the Tansa mains is responsible for the decline in the public health which, he says, is proved by the heavy mortality in the city during epidemics. Some of his opinions are manifestly far-fetched, but the facts mentioned by him suggest that some inquiry into the quality of the tap water obtained in the city will be useful. It is no doubt examined from time to time, but in view of the numerous complaints we receive concerning its quality and scarcity, both in the city and the suburbs, the proposal for a fresh investigation seems to be worthy of consideration.

PLEDGES TO INDIA.

MR. MONTAGU CONDEMNS SYDENHAM AGITATION.

ENGLAND'S DESTINY IN INDIA.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Recd. 1-15 p.m., Nov. 30.

In the course of a speech at Cambridge Mr. Montagu said that he had a few words to say upon a subject of interest and importance to himself, namely the pledge given to the great Empire of India through him and repeated by the Premier and Mr. Bonar Law in the manifesto recently issued. (Cheers). During the war 1,161,789 Indians had been recruited and 1,215,338 men had been sent overseas from India, 101,439, of whom had become casualties. Nobody could say that India owing to her sympathy with the Allies' cause and her belief in our ideals did not of her own free will share our trouble and bear her part in our victory and show herself a partner in the British Empire as she must be treated in future. (Cheers.)

REFORM PROPOSALS AND THEIR CRITICS.

If he returned to Parliament it would, he said, be his principal endeavour to continue the work he had begun—to launch India securely along the path to self-government. The proposals in the Report had not met with universal approbation. After thanking those who had assisted in this all-important task by valuable constructive criticism, he said that his principal opponents belonged to two sets, firstly, those who like Mrs. Besant and her friends of the Indian National Congress thought he had not gone far enough and secondly those who like Lord Sydenham and the Indo-British Association thought he had gone much too far. He had been greatly surprised to find the two sets agreed on one point, namely that the proposals did not conform with the principles of the announcement of August 20th, 1917.

When he looked at the proposals, which in some respects went further along the lines of real democracy and liberalism, he was amazed when he read speeches in which the reforms were described as not only inadequate but reactional. No good could be done by saying such things, which were absolutely untrue. The fierce critics in India failed to realise that there was not any suggestion any suspicion or mistrust of the Indian people, but a recognition of the facts of the case. Nobody would be gladder if he could feel that India to-day was ready for Home Rule, but nobody—not even extreme partisans—could say that India was ready for Home Rule to-day.

NO QUESTION OF MISTRUST.

He would not be concerned with the Government of India if he did not believe that if Indians were given an opportunity of serving their country and working together, a growing sense of nationalism would come. If he did not believe them, there would be no promise in these reforms. All that could now be said was that there was a minority looking forward to the day when they could achieve what they like himself desired. He wanted self-government for India to be a success and in order that it might be a success, he looked forward to giving increased opportunities. The safeguards did not mean mistrust. Contingencies must be provided for.

THE SYDENHAM SCHEME.

Referring to Lord Sydenham's scheme Mr. Montagu said that Lord Sydenham had made seven recommendations, the first six of which were taken from the Report. Lord Sydenham wanted a large increase in decentralisation. He wanted direct representation. So did the Report. He wanted greater liberty for Provincial Governments from the Central Government. but he could not give any power over Provincial Governments The Report would Lord Sydenham wanted to give complete responsibility in local provincial affairs. So did the Report; so did Lord Ripon in 1885.

Lord Sydenham would be satisfied with giving what ought to have been given thirty years ago. For the rest, he would take one or two districts in every province, remove the British Civil Service and put in Indian Civil Servants and thereby he thought he would satisfy the pronouncement of August 20th. If such proposals were carried, India would have every right to say that we had broken our pledges.

INTERESTS OF INDIA FIRST.

If they must have a controversy on reforms, he begged Lord Sydenham and his friends to conduct it in the interests of India and to recognise that everything else was a secondary consideration. He had just been handed a circular from Lord Sydenham asking for subscriptions to the Indo-British Association as "insurance premiums for British interests in India." That was not the way to build up an Empire. That was not a principle to be tolerated in consideration of this great Imperial question. (Hear, hear.) British trade had done marvels for India, but he rested his case on the welfare of the Indian people. The interest of a constitution could not be bartered for the interest of any trade. (Hear, hear). On this great question they must decide between the spirit of to-day and the spirit of 317 years ago.

A REPLY TO LORD LANSDOWNE.

Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords recently regretted his promise of responsible government for India. It is even said that Indian soldiers opposed this. Mr. Montagu in this connection quoted a letter he had received from an Indian officer in Palestine. The officer declared that all sensible Mahomedans favoured the Montagu-Chelmsford Report and proceeded: "Things in India have changed very much and are rapidly changing. What I see in the Indian Army to-day would scarcely be believed. Would you believe that Brahmins, Rajputs, Sikhs and Mahomedans will dine at the same table without even a shade of caste prejudice. In the regiments which have been serving in France all Indian officers on many occasions mess together. Also there is a wonderful change in their aspirations and views." This letter answered Lord Lansdowne. His great predecessor Lord Morley remarked that it was not easy for a man to apply to a new time honest labour in the olden time. The choice Lord Lansdowne and the epoch of Lord Chelmsford.

Mr. Montagu concluded:—"If you could see the India Britain has done so much to build up, the quickening effect of education we have introduced which India so eagerly desires to extend: if you could realise the potential wealth that awaits investment of British capital for the benefit of India; if you acknowledge the marvellous response to our demand which our cause has aroused in India; if you realised how the supply of men was only limited by the lack of training and habit, how the supply of material was only limited by undeveloped manufacturing capacity, how supplies generally were only limited by poverty caused by undeveloped resources; if you knew the eager welcome given to the principle of partnership in the Empire then I am sure you would sympathise with my determination, despite the frenzied complaints of those who would risk all in their hurry and bitter wailing, those who would treat India as a sort of crystallised fruit, to do my share in finishing the work begun and to see Britain and India indissolubly united in the ideal of freedom." This was the work he had accepted and which it was his high office to achieve. The proposed reforms were directed to this object. He was convinced that it could be done successfully and peaceably and if it was not done, we should not fulfil our destiny in India. (Cheers.)

INDIAN AND SELF-EXPRESSION.

BRITISH CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S LETTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Recd. 4-30 p.m., Dec. 1.

The British committee of the Indian National Congress has sent a letter to candidates in the General Election asking them whether in the event of their being returned they will support the Bill which it is anticipated will be presented to Parliament within the next few months on the basis of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report and the reports of the Committees now sitting in England and India with such amendments as may be necessary in the light of representative Indian opinion.

The letter states that, in view of India's willing and loyal war contributions and rapid political developments in India, which are largely stimulated by the new spirit of the times and the principles of liberty and political self-expression for which India has fought side by side with other parts of the Empire and with the Allies, the greatest degree of self-government within the Empire should be conferred on India at an early date in order that she may achieve as soon as possible the status to which she aspires and to which she is entitled in the councils of the Empire and thus give added strength and stability to these councils.

LABOUR PARTY ELECTION MANIFESTO.

CONDEMNS ANY FORM OF ECONOMIC WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 1.

The labour party election manifesto condemns any form of economic war and demands immediate withdrawal of allied forces from Russia, complete abolition of conscription and release of all political prisoners. The manifesto supports free trade and a special tax on capital.

MR. HODGE TO WITHDRAW FROM COALITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 1.

The Minister Mr. Hodge, will not join the Coalition Government in accordance with the decision of his Union yesterday.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Nov. 30.

At to-day's annual meeting of the Benares Hindu University Court Rai Gnanendranath Chakravarti Bahadur, I.S.O., M.A., M.L., was elected unanimously as Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

WANTED STERNLY JUST PEACE.

GERMANY MUST PAY.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT NEWCASTLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 1.

Mr. Lloyd George speaking at Newcastle on the occasion of the conferment of the freedom of the city said: The peace must be a sternly just peace. The Germans domiciled in the United Kingdom would never again be allowed to betray this country. We should proceed upon the old principle regarding indemnities, that the loser pays. Germany must pay the cost of the war to the limit of her capacity. This would not be permitted by letting Germany dump cheap goods in the United Kingdom. The Premier asked if nobody was going to be punished for the crimes of the war. He meant to see that the men who had treated our prisoners inhumanely should be made responsible. This country would go to the court with a clean conscience. There was no stain on her records. He did not wish to pursue any policy of vengeance when the war was over, but we must so act now that the men who, in future, might feel tempted to follow the example of the rulers who had plunged the world into war, would know what was awaiting them at the end of it. Whoever devastated another's land ought to be responsible for it and should be punished for the damage inflicted. If no one was going to be made responsible for the war, all he could say was that there was one justice for the poor wretched criminal and another for Kings and Emperors. (Renewed cheers). The submarine pirates must be punished. The investigation of all these crimes should be a perfectly fair, but a stern one and it would have to go to its final reckoning. We would have to see to it that the action we were now about to take was just, fearless and relentless and show that such a criminal war should never be repeated in the world's history.

EX-KAISER'S FATE.

FRENCH PRESS SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 30.

Recd. 4-30 p.m., Dec. 1.

The Havas Agency states:—The French papers continue to emphasise the need for immediate action regardisg the Kaiser, urging that Holland should be forced to hand him over.

It is rumoured that the Kaiser is contemplating an early return to Germany. The papers suggest that as a temporary measure the Kaiser and the Crown Prince should be sent into Allied territory pending the final decision as to their fate

EX-KAISERIN GOES TO JOIN HER HUSBAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Recd. 12-45 p.m., Dec. 1.

AMSTERDAM.—The ex-Kaiserin has arrived at Maarsbergen near Utrecht on her way to join the ex-Kaiser.

CONFLICT BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH GERMANY.

A BADEN MANIFESTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LNDON, Nov. 29.

Recd. 12-45 p.m. Dec. 1.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Karlsruhe says the Baden progressive party has appealed to the population of Baden to free themselves from what they describe as the Bolshevik Berlin's dictatorship. The appeal greets the Wuerttembergers, Austrians and Hessians as brothers and joint enemies of Prussian Militarism and Berlin anarchy.

The Bavarian authorities have arrested a German courier en route to Berlin from Austria and seized his documents. The incident has accentuated the conflict between North Germany and South Germany.

INDEPENDENT ARMENIA.

REJOICINGS AMONG ARMENIANS IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 29.

A largly attended meeting of Armenians have passed the following resolution to be sent to Cairo and Armenian delegates in Paris:—"Armenians in Burma in a mass meetisg unanimously support the resolution of tehe Soudan and Egypt compatriots for the sovereign independence of Armenia and its recognition as a Republic by the Allies and the United States." Should the independence of Armenia be recognised local Armenians intend having a special celebration day of their own.

GERMAN TORPEDOING OF HOSPITAL SHIPS.

BRITISH REPRESENTATION TO ALLIED AND NEUTRAL GOVTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 1.

A White Paper discloses that the Foreign Office on November 11th, forwarded to British representatives in allied and neutral countries affidavits proving that the hospital ships Rewa, Glenart Castle, Guildford Castle and Llandovery Castle had been torpedoed without warning.

Mr. Balfour recalls, the protest made through Spain and Holland against these inhuman, illegal, faithless deeds and requests British representatives to draw the earnest attention of the various governments to zwhich they are accredited, pointing out that the German Government has not made any rejoinder nor ventured openly to repeat, the false accusations regarding Britain's misuse of hospital ships.

ILL-TREATMENT OF WAR PRISONERS.

GERMAN COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 1.

COPENHAGEN.—The Berlin Council of People's Commissaries has appointed a commission to investigate the charges of ill-treatment of war prisoners in Germany.

BRITISH WARSHIPS ARRIVE OFF COPENHAGEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 1.

COPENHAGEN.—A British squadron of six cruisers and twenty destroyers and minesweepers has arrived.

RELEASE OF FRENCH SAILORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 30.

Recd. 4-30 p.m., Dec. 1.

The Havas Agency states:—The French Ministry of Marine has decided to release all men in the Navy who are over 40 years of age or who have four children. This measure will render 7,000 men available for the mercantile marine.

INTERNED GERMANS IN S. AFRICA.

REPATRIATION URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Recd. 12-45 p.m., Dec. 1.

A telegram from Johannesburg delayed in transmission, says Lord Cave's statement in the House of Lords on November 20th regarding the repatriation of Germans has evoked keen interest. It is strongly felt that the Germans interned in South Africa, numbering several thousands, should be repatriated. If Australia and Canada eject the Germans there, it is felt that South Africa must follow suit.

INFLUENZA'S TOLL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

50,000 DEATHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Recd. 12-45 p.m., Dec. 1.

CAPE TOWN.—It is authoritatively estimated that there were 50,000 deaths from influenza among Europeans and coloured population in South Africa during the recent epidemic

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon attended Parade Service at the Afghan Memorial Church, on Sunday morning. Their Excellencies visited the Colaba War Hospital. Her Excellency visited the Colaba Maternity Home.

The question of the appointment of a successor to the late Mr. H. E. W. Gillman on the Reform Committee is still under consideration of the Government of India.

Sir Harcourt Butler will pay visit to Allahabad from 5th to 12th December.

FIRE AT MAZGAON.

A fire broke out about 10-30 on Sunday morning in a building situated at the junction of Love Lane and Mount-Road, Mazagon. The tenement is in the occupation of one Ali Murad, whose daughter while cooking accidentally upset a tin full of kerosine oil which caught fire.

The clothes of the girl caught fire and she was burnt all over the body. Her mother in rescuing her daughter also received slight injuries. Both were removed to the hospital. The fire engines which arrived quickly on the scene extinguished it in about half an hour.

The building is covered by insurance, and the loss to furniture and other goods is computed at about Rs. 500.

KING GEORGE IN PARIS.

TRIBUTE TO PARISIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Recd. 4-30 p.m., Dec. 1.

PARIS.—Speaking at the luncheon in Hotel de Ville King George expressed his pleasure at revisiting Paris. He paid a tribute to the unshakeable confidesce of the Parisians in critical and dangerous hours, which with the intrepid courage of the glorious soldiers of France had powerfully contributed to the victory of the Allies. His Majesty rejoiced to see how little Paris had suffered from its trials. The affectionate cordiality of welcome which the Parisians had given him again assured him of the warm sentiments of the French nation towards him and his people. The King concluded by expressing his most fervent wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the Parisians whom he was delighted to call his friends.

PERMANENT ALLIANCE FORESHADOWED.

KING TO VISIT BRUSSELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Recd. 12-45 p.m., Dec. 1.

PARIS.—President Poincaré, replying to the King's speech, paid an eloquent tribute to the spirit determining Britain's entry into the war and referred in glowing terms to the response of the Dominions and Colonies to the Mother Country's appeal.

Most Paris papers regard the speeches of the King and President Poincaré at the Elysee as foreshadowing a permanent Anglo-French alliance.

The King this morning received at the British Embassy a number of British soldiers on leave. The King had luncheon at the Foreign Ministry and the King and President Poincaré attended a reception in the Town Hall in the afternoon and a banquet held at the British Embassy in the evening.

After visiting British troops, the King and the Princes are going to Brussels to visit the King and Queen of the Belgians. The Belgian Parliament has gone to Brussels from Havre.

DOMINIONS' RESPONSE TO CALL OF BRITAIN.

POINCARE'S ELOQUENT TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Recd. 12-45 p.m. Dec. 1.

PARIS.—President Poincaré, replying to the King's speech, after reviewing the fruitless Anglo-French effort to prevent the outbreak of war, said it was then that to a history so rich in magnificent pages Great Britain added an incomparable chapter not only of naval and military glory but of moral strength and human greatness. She realised immediately that the hostilities would be long and would demand of the British Empire the gradual formation of a powerful army and creation of enormous quantities of material. The enormousness of the task did not frighten her in the least; she called to the work of war all her Dominions and Colonies and from one end of the world to the other the cry of love was the reply. He did not know a finer spectacle that that of peoples scattered over the face of the earth rising at the same moment with the same spirit to fly to the Mother Country's aid.

THE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY.

"What a noble recompense has the spirit of Liberty, which has always inspired the administration of the British Empire, received in this universal fidelity! Enlarged by all these contingents the armies of Great Britain during the war gained in experience and improved their tactics of warfare and paved the way by more and more striking successes for that marvellous series of victories which compelled the enemy to solicit an armistice,"

KING'S VISIT TO SOLDIERS.

MARSHAL FOCH DECORATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 30.

Recd. 4-30 p.m., Dec. 1.

The Havas Agency states:—This morning King George left Paris to visit the armies and scenes of recent victories.

At a dinner given last night at the British Embassy the King conferred on Marshal Foch the Order of Merit saying it was the highest honour it was in his power to confer on the great Commander of the Allied armies.

M. Clemenceau and Marshal Foch will arrive in London to-morrow afternoon. They will be accompanied by Signor Orlando and Col. House.

ENGLAND TO INDIA BY AIR.

PROPOSED EXPERIMENTAL FLIGHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30.

The "Pioneer," in connection with the experimental aeroplane flight from England to India, says definite information as to the probable date of arrival is not yet forthcoming, but facilities for the landing and accommodation of the aeroplane are being prepared at Delhi and it seems likely airmen may arrive there about the middle of December.

Economic & Financial Situation.

A WEEKLY REVIEW.

British Tariff Reform and the New Policy—The Position of the United Kingdom and the Chamberlain School—The United Kingdom's Trade with Foreign Countries and the Empire—The Self-Governing Dominions and India—The Excess Profits Duty—The Note Circulation and Reserve—The Industrial Deficiencies of India—A Faulty Industrial System—Large-Scale Manufacture of Iron and Steel—Manufacture of Metals, Chemicals and Vegetable Products—Acids and Alkalis—Other Industries and Essential Products—Suggested Remedies—Agricultural Improvement and the Scope for Machinery in Agriculture—Research Work in India and the Scientific and Technical Services.

British Tariff Reform and the New Policy.

The resolutions of the Imperial Conference, the reckless speeches of Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, and the announcement that preferential tariff is a plank in the platform of Mr. Lloyd George have caused a great deal of uneasiness as to the scope and outcome of the new policy, especially with regard to the position of India under that system. A careful and critical analysis of all the important and authoritative pronouncements on the subject establishes the fact that no radical departure is intended nor any attempt to interfere with the tariff policy of the different members of the Empire is contemplated. While this is a matter for satisfaction, Indian public opinion should be alert, articulate, and clear that no kind of tariff reform interfering with the right of this country to adopt a system of protection suitable to Indian requirements and safeguard Indian interests would be acceptable. In order that the present position of the United Kingdom, the Dominions, and India, in relation to the new policy outlined by Mr. Lloyd George, may be correctly understood it is necessary that the main issues should be precisely borne in mind to eliminate confusion of thought and misconception arising from the use of vague expressions and puzzling catchwords.

The Position of the United Kingdom and the Chamberlain School.

Ever since the imperial preference campaign was lanched by Joseph Chamberlain, there have been two schools of thought in the United Kingdom. The Liberals and a section of the Conservatives stand for the perpetuation of the present free-trade policy without any change whatever. The Conservatives have been advocating a tariff reform scheme based on the Chamberlain plan of drastically modifying the present policy by introducing some protectionist features without abandoning the free-trade system altogether.

The main proposals of Chamberlain were that new duties should be imposed on foreign grains imported into the United Kingdom at 2s. per quarter admitting colonial grain free; on foreign meat and foreign dairy produce 5 per cent. *ad valorem*; that duties should be removed from tea 4½d. per lb., and half the duty from sugar, coffee and cocoa; and that there should be a duty of 10 per cent. on foreign manufactures all round, imported into the United Kingdom.

The objections that were raised against this scheme hold good now and are likely to hold good as long as Great Britain is a large imported of foodstuffs and essential raw materials, drawing a considerable proportion of those commodities from foreign sources. While the organisation of the industrial system of England renders the adoption of the Chamberlain scheme in its essentials impossible, from the standpoint of British interests, the scheme is still more impracticable from the point of view of the Colonies who are to participate in such an arrangement. As the Dominions are not going to alter their protectionist policy in the slightest degree, and as the imperial preference scheme is based on political rather than on economic considerations, the Chamberlain scheme is practically dead as a serious issue.

The United Kingdom's Trade with Foreign Countries and the Empire.

The policy outlined by Mr. Lloyd George is merely a slight modification of the present free-trade tariff in the direction of the Chamberlain scheme without its essentials, namely, the taxation of foodstuffs and raw materials.

Taking the last full year of normal trade, 1913, we find that the total imports into the United Kingdom amounted to £769 millions of which foreign countries supplied £577 millions and the British possessions only £192 millions. Of this £192 millions of imports from the Empire, food, drink and tobacco, amounted to £76 millions; and raw materials including articles mainly unmanufactured to nearly £92 millions. These statistics prove that the field for the operation of preference, barring foodstuffs and raw materials which Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law have left out of account, is ridiculously small. As any system of imperial preference without the taxation of foodstuffs and raw materials is more or less a farce, we may dismiss such a scheme as outlined by the Premier as a harmless arrangement.

The Self-Governing Dominions and India.

In the matter of tariff policy, the position of the self-governing dominions, especially Canada and Australia, is exactly the same as that of India. India and the Dominions are in the same stage of economic development, broadly speaking, and require a policy of protection not only against the foreign countries, but also against the United Kingdom. The Dominions have been allowed to frame a protectionist policy suited to their requirements, and it is only bare justice and fairplay that India should be allowed a free hand to adopt a similar policy, subject to the only concession of one-third reduction of duty on British manufactured imports as compared with foreign

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ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SITUATION.

(Continued from page 7.)

manufactured imports that Canada and Australia offer. The fiscal, or revenue aspect of the protective system that India requires is no less important. Therefore, from the protective as well as from the revenue standpoint India should be allowed to adopt at once a system of import duties of the Colonial with the necessary modifications Indian conditions impose.

While the system of preference from the British point of view is not likely to benefit British interests, from the Indian point of view it is pregnant with danger. In some discussions on tariff reform the idea has been freely expressed that the position of India as a supplier of raw materials and foodstuffs should be ruthlessly exploited without any reference to Indian requirements, first in the interests of the United Kingdom, then of the Dominions, and thirdly, of the Allies. Such a policy, however dexterously concealed, would be nothing, but a barbarous and unjust development of the prevalent plantation policy, and as such deserves the severest condemnation."

The Government's Proposals Relating to the Excess Profits Duty.

A press communiqué issued a few days back, says that the Bill embodying the proposals of the Government of India will be published shortly and outlines the main provisions. The duty will be charged on business at the rate of 50 per cent. on the excess of the profits earned in the financial year 1918-19 (where a year for the purpose of income-tax account, a year other than the financial year, has been taken as the basis that year will be adopted). The excess will be determined by taking the average profits earned in the years 1912-13, 1913-14, 1915-16 and 1916-17, as the standard, or as 10 per cent. on the capital of the business at the end of 1918-19 if the profits have not been so assessed in all the said years. Businesses whose total profits in 1918-19 amount to less than Rs. 31,000, as well as businesses paying excess profits duty in the United Kingdom will be exempt. Pending the publication of the full text of the Bill, we defer comment.

The Note Circulation and the Paper Currency Reserve,

Our note circulation amounts to nearly 139 crores and is distributed as follows:—

Bombay	50 crores.
Calcutta	42 crores.
Madras	16 crores.
Lahore	12 crores.
Rangoon	8 crores.
Cawnpore	6 crores.

The Paper Currency Reserve consists, according to the latest return, of:—

Gold Coin and Bullion	20 crores.
Silver Coin and Bullion under coinage	19 crores.
Silver Bullion held in the U. S. A. and in transit therefrom	13 crores.
Securities held in England...	76 crores.
Securities held in India ...	10 crores.

The Industrial Deficiencies of India.

Chapter 4 of the Industrial Commission's Report dealing with the industrial deficiencies of India is one of the best written chapters presenting a fairly comprehensive, and, on the whole, correct diagnosis of our defects in the industrial field. The incompleteness of India's industrial equipment is emphasised in these words, "The country, with its great industrial possibilities and requirements, is to an extraordinary extent dependent on outside sources of supply for the raw materials and manufactured articles necessary in the daily life of a modern civilised community."

The main fact that cast and wrought iron manufacture, was the basis of modern organised industries in the advanced countries, is clearly brought out. The bearing of machine tolls on the production of engines and their upkeep, and the connection between tools and the evolution of standardised parts in large quantities in relation to the requirements of the textile and Allied industries, as well as the demand for industrial chemicals resulting from such large-scale manufactures are lucidly stated.

In contrast with such a natural and complete industrial evolution in Europe and America based upon the prime iron and steel industry, the uneven and abnormal development in India is described, "The political and economic conditions of India in the past have created a large export and import trade; and this trade has brought about the present industrial position. A large railway system and such other mechanical facilities as were necessary for the preparation and transport of produce for export have been brought into existence, but in the absence of an existing iron and steel industry, with imported appliances. The great textile industries similarly rely almost entirely on imported plant and spares. The obvious need for having repairs done on the spot has led to the establishment of numerous engineering shops, without any corresponding equipment for actual manufacture."

The abnormal industrial development of India, and the artificial increase of vast external trade without any proper relation to the internal trade and the manufacturing strength of the country, together with a rapid extension of railways without reference to the indigenous manufacturing and industrial growth are responsible for the peculiar and weak foundation of our industrial structure. This factor, so well pointed out by the Report, should be clearly borne in mind, in all discussions of our industrial advancement.

A Faulty Industrial System.

The principal defects of our faulty industrial system are the enormous imports of iron and steel, including galvanised iron, tin plates, steel sheets and plates, constructional iron work and railway plant, which in the year 1913-14 amounted to 1¼ tons valued at 25 crores of rupees, and of manufactured iron and steel in the form of machinery and mill-work (the main items being, textile machinery cotton 1¾ crores, jute machinery 1¼ crores, prime-movers, boilers and electrical machinery 1¾ crores, sewing machines, rice and flour mills, and tea machinery over ¾ of a crore); the absence of a complete system of engineering industries; lack of metallurgical and chemical manufactures, which are basic industries; disregard of industries based on technical science; and the almost entire dependence on imported engineers and technologists.

The large-scale manufacture of iron and steel, is then the prime industry which we should develop by a systematic and energetic policy, for upon a large-scale manufacture of iron and steel depends the growth of engineering industries. Only thus can our present position of relying solely on imports of machinery for our textile industry, the only important one of our established industries, be improved. The import of stores on a large scale is another defect. The abolition of the India Office Stores Department and the establishment of an organisation of stores purchase in India, as advocated by the Industrial Commission, are steps in the right direction; and with these proposals we are in agreement, though the official machinery sought to be set up by the Commission is rather unduly complex and expensive.

Manufactured Materials—Metals, Chemical and Vegetable and Animal Products.

Rich iron deposits occur in several parts of India and these lie almost wholly untouched. The two large iron works, of which the Tata Iron and Steel Co. is the most important, manufacture only simple forms of steel such as rails, and other rolled sections, and their total capacity is only a tiny fraction of the total amount imported. Increase of outturn on an extensive scale as well as a broader range of products are the directions in which this industry should progress.

Lead and zinc sufficient to meet our demands occur in the Bawdin mine in the Northern Shan States of Burma. "These ores are not only valuable for their metallic contents, but are capable of yielding large quantities of sulphur; and the establishment of zinc-smelting works, with recovery of the sulphur in the form of sulphuric acid is a step which is absolutely necessary in the interest of existing and future chemical industries."

For the production of ferro-tungsten and "high-speed" steel, which are essential requirements in modern engineering shops, tungsten should be smelted in India instead of being exported to Germany as before the war and to the United Kingdom since the war. "No use is, it present, made of Indian chromite in the country for metallurgical, and very little for chemical, purposes. Ferro-manganese has recently been produced in India, but for other ferro-alloys required in the manufacture of special steels we are dependent upon imported supplies. Most of these can be produced locally only, or at any rate most suitably, in an electric furnace, which can be worked economically on a relatively small scale. The immediate want, as in the case of ferro-tungsten and aluminium, is a supply of cheap electric power. Though Ceylon graphite can be easily imported, we do not manufacture graphite crucibles, a necessity in various metallurgical and other industries. India is the principal source of mica of the highest grades, but, in the absence of any manufacture of electrical machinery, it has to be exported at present in a practically raw state. In Travancore, we have monazite, a large supply of incandescent earths suitable for the manufacture of gas mantles, but owing to our inability to manufacture thorium nitrate in this country, the mineral is exported in the form of concentrates."

Sulphuric, Nitric and Hydrochloric Acids and Alkalis.

The dependence of India on outside sources of sulphur is our weak point and steps should be taken to smelt sulphide ores in India. "In the absence of any means for producing from purely Indian sources sulphuric, nitrate and hydrochloric acids, and alkalis, our manufactures, actual or prospective, of paper, drugs, matches, oils, explosives, disinfectants, dyes, and textiles are dependent upon imports, which under war conditions, might be cut off. Sources of raw materials for heavy chemicals are not deficient. The output of saltpetre could be raised, and supplementary supplies of nitrates could be produced, if necessary, from atmospheric nitrogen; but for this again cheap electric power is needed. Salt occurs in abundance and the establishment of caustic soda manfacture, preferably by an electric process that would also yield chlorine, is a necessary part of our chemical programme. There are available in the country, in fair quantity, many other raw materials necessary for heavy chemical manufacture, in addition to those referred to under other heads. Among them may be mentioned alum salts, barytes, borax, gypsum, limestone, magnesite, phosphate of lime and ochres. The installation of plant for the recovery of bye-products in coking has recently been undertaken, but for the recovery of tar and ammonia only. The recovery of benzol and related products has so far not been attempted nor has anything been done to utilise the tar by re-distillation or other chemical treatment."

Other Industries and Essential Products.

The large production of hides in India is not accompanied by the manufacture of leather on any adequate scale, and the prospects of a flourishing leather industry are great. For the manufacture of finished leather in sufficient quantities and according to standards required, technical training, and experimental work on a considerable scale, the Commissioners say, are required. A sufficient chemical and botanical staff, they add, is absolutely necessary to prevent the waste that occurs to the country by the export of large quantities of vegetable products which could be manufactured into drugs, dyes, and essential oils. The manufactures of cement, soaps, and paints, though long established are stagant and do not meet the country's requirements. The blanks in our industrial catalogue are thus described "We have already alluded to the basic deficiencies in our iron and steel industries, and have explained how, as a result of these, the many excellent engineering shops in India are mainly devoted to repair work, or to the manufacture, hitherto mainly from imported materials, of comparatively simple structures such as roofs and bridges, wagons and tanks. India can build a small marine engine and turn out a locomotive, provided certain essential parts are obtained from abroad, but she has not a machine to make nails or screws, nor can she manufacture some of the essential parts of electrical machinery. Electrical plant and equipment are still, therefore, all imported, in spite of the fact that incandescent lamps are used by the million and electric fans by tens of thousands. India relies on foreign supplies for steel springs and iron chains, and for wire ropes, a vital necessity for her mining industry. We have already pointed out the absence of any manufacture of textile machinery, and with few exceptions, even of textile-mill accessories. The same may be said of the equipment of nearly all industrial concerns. The list of deficiencies includes all kinds of machine tools, steam engin boilers, oil and gas engines, hydraulic presses, and heavy cranes. Simple lathes, small sugar mills, small pumps and a variety of odds and ends are made in some shops; but the bisis of their manufacture and the limited scale of production do not enable them to compete with imported goods of similar character to the extent of excluding the latter. Agriculturists' and planters' tools, such as ploughs, *mammooties*, spades, shovels and pick-axes, are mainly imported, as well as the hand tools of improved character used in most cottage industries, including wood-working tools, helds and reeds, shuttles and pickers. The list of industries, which though their products are essential alike in peace and war, are lacking in this country, is lengthy and almost ominous, Until they are brought into existence on an adequate scale, Indian capitalists, will, in times of peace, be deprived of a number of profitable enterprises, while in the event of war which renders sea transport impossible, India's all-important existing industries will be exposed to the risk of stoppage, her consumers to great hardship, and her armed forces to the gravest possible danger."

Suggested Remedies.

The Commissioners urge the immediate setting up of certain very specialised and essential industries. These are of two kinds. In many cases, they say, the importation of technical specialists will be enough to enable Indian capitalists to start operations. There are a few classes of articles where imitation would not produce satisfactory results as special forms of a machinery and highly specialised processes are employed. These industries include the production of magnetos, incandescent lamps, fermo-tungsten, 'high-speed' steel, graphite crucibles, special forms of porcelain for insulators, chemical glass, certain forms of 'heavy' chemicals, rubber, and vulcanite; and Government is urged to take special steps to facilitate the manufacture of these articles.

The specific manner of facilitating the manufacture of these articles is, however, not pointed out by the Commission. This is a serious omission.

Agricultural Improvements and Scope for Machinery in Agriculture.

The agricultural basis of our industries is correctly recognised, and the improvement of agriculture is dealt with, from two aspects the improvement of methods and increase of output. The Commissioners say, and rightly, that the efforts of the Government for the improvement of agriculture should be made *pari passu* with those which it should adopt for the improvement of industries. The low output per acre in India of essential crops is pointed out. The average weight of stripped cane in the principal sugar-producing areas of India is only ten tons per acre as against forty tons in Java. The Indian yield of ginned cotton per acre is less than 98 lbs whereas in the United States it is more than 200 lbs. and in Egypt nearly 450 lbs. The average yield of rice per acre in India is less than half of what it is in Japan.

Power-driven machinery may with advantage be employed in several parts of the country for lifting water for irrigation from wells, channels, tanks, water-courses and rivers, improving the land by draining of low-lying, marshy, and waterlogged areas, preparing crops for the market, and the preparation of manure, cattle, food, etc. Even if five per cent. of the wells are fitted up with small pumping installations, an inital capital outlay of about 50 crores for about 200,000 pumping sets with an annual recurring working expenses of about six crores would not only add to the output per unit, but also effect a considerable saving in cattle and man-power now wastefully employed and needed for industries, but inaugurate a large mechanical engineering industry. In addition to small plant for the small holder, steam, oil, gas and petrol engines, and electric installations could be used by the owners of medium and large holdings.

Lift irrigation by pumping water from rivers, as has been successfully set up in Madras on the Kistna river at Divi island, would convert large tracts of Sindh, Bombay, the U. P., Central Province, and the Punjab into blossoming gardens and granaries of agricultural wealth. The industries closely connected with agriculture are sugar-making and oil extraction.

Research Work and Scientific and Technical Services,

There are only three research institutes in India, namely the Forest Research institute of Dehra Dun, the Agricultural research institute at Pusa, and the Tata institute of science at Bangalore. It must be confessed that all these three institutes are failures, working on wrong lines and not leading to any practical results. The Commissioners lay undue stress on one cause of failure, namely, the inadequacy of the scientific staff. "Everywhere we were brought face to face with unsolved problems, requiring scientific investigation on an extended scale." The criticisms of the Commissioners regarding the lack of organisation in the scientific services, the want of co-ordination, the absence of homogeneity and unified control, overlapping of research work, organised confusion, are all sound. "There is a general want of uniformity, and an absence of system about their functions, powers and terms of service. We have found the scientific experts forming heterogeneous groups, with no uniform conditions of service, with no definitely established policy, or precise limits to their activities. The result is waste of money in duplicating equipment, absence of combined effort to form satisfactory reference libraries, overlapping of research work on some questions with consequent neglect of others, absence of authoritative check as to the value of results, confusion among the general public, and a disconcerting variety of isolated or short-lived serial publications."

SHERIFF'S REPLY TO MR. JINNAH.

(Continued from page 5.)

helpful to them and would not be helpful to the protestants. They would leave the decision as to what reply should be given to the Committee but it was none the less desirable to have a little open discussion and he would draw attention to one point. Their opponents wanted the meeting to be held at 4-30 in the afternoon. That was an hour at which was extremely difficult for the Citizens of Bombay to leave their work and go to a public meeting. It might be very easy for some *Burra Sahebs* (laughter) and some Knights (laughter) and Rao Bahadurs to leave their offices at that time and also to close their offices in order to be able to march off all their employees to the Oval (laughter and cries of "shame") and there tell them "This is the enclosure you have to walk in to show your appreciation of Lord Willingdon." (Loud laughter). They would have to say definitely that they would not agree to this meeting being held so early as 4-30 in the afternoon. It must be held later so that everybody could have a fair chance of recording his vote for or against the resolution. Then as regards another point so far as the speaker's experience of public meetings went—and it was a considerable one—he had never heard yet of people at a meeting being asked to say how they would vote before hearing the arguments of the speakers for or against a resolution and, that was an unheard-of thing and they would have to consider whether they could agree to it or whether some other means would be found in order that the other side might not get over them. It might be that the other side was ignorant or they might think that that was quite a natural thing to do.

IMPROPER.

But to those of them, who occupied an independent position in public life, and were not accustomed to meetings of that sort where people went with their minds already made up it appeared to be a very improper way of conducting a public meeting and the counter-requisitionists would have to consider very carefully whether they would agree to it. Then in defiance of all recognised rules of public meetings, and there were such rules, the requisitionists wanted to say that one of their men should be the chairman of the meeting. So far as the speaker was concerned he must say he was indifferent whether the chairman came from their side or the other side or whether he came from Timbuctoo (laughter). No doubt Sir Jamshetji would make a very excellent chairman for such an occasion. But the counter-requisitionists would have to consider whether they should agree to the chairman being elected except by the voice of the meeting. Mr. Raghavan had put a very pointed and a very essential question to the chairman, just then, when he asked him whether the Sheriff of Bombay, or his men, had already divided the people of Bombay into requisitionists and counter-requisitionists and had not made any allowance for people who had not made up their minds and would like to listen to arguments first. He would certainly be inclined to ask that at least some central position of the ground should be roped off for those of the neutral people who might at least pay the speakers the compliment that they had not already made up their minds and wanted to listen to their arguments. He would like some space left for them to decide whether they would go amongst the sheep or among the goats (laughter). All the safeguards mentioned by the Sheriff were against all recognised rules of public meetings, and were arbitrary and unusual. What these people ought to have done was to have asked Mr. Jinnah (cheers) and his friends to appoint some representatives to meet the representatives of the other side and decide jointly what procedure should be followed. (Hear hear). But their feeling was this—that they were not going to be led into any position in which the public meeting would not be held at all or would be held in such a way as to preclude everybody who wanted to go there and vote at the meeting from doing so. Therefore, he thought they should not be in too much of a hurry to say that they would not agree to those conditions. They should be very careful that the other side should not run away because their conditions were refused and therefore they would make concessions. The chief thing was that they wanted a proper decision on the matter of the public of Bombay. The protestants wanted it as much as, if not more than, the requisitionists did. Therefore, he was asking that the committee which was going to consider the matter should consider it very carefully and object only to those conditions which it was absolutely essential should be objected to. They only wanted fair conditions (cheers) under which the public of Bombay could go to the meeting and record their honest opinions as to whether Lord Willingdon should have a memorial or not (cheers). Their Chairman had said that the remark of the Sheriff's in the last paragraph of the letter was presumptuous. He (the speaker) would say that the remarks were very insolent and impertinent. What was coming to the public life of Bombay when a man like Mr. Mahomedbhoy Habibboy could think himself entitled to write a letter and make a remark of that kind to one of the leading lawyers in Bombay (cries of "shame"), and one so highly respected as Mr. Jinnah? (Loud cheers). As Mr. Jinnah had told them it was a most improper thing that those Government officials and public servants were mixing themselves up in the matter, and it was a most improper thing that Government should countenance it. The Sheriff of Bombay did not know his duty and by countenancing and conniving at this breach of Government rules by Government servants he was committing himself a grave breach of public etiquette. (Cheers).

THE COMMITTEE

He then named the following Committee:—The Hon. Mr. Jinnah. (Chairman). Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, M. R. Jayakar, Umar Sobani, P. K. Telang, S. G. Banker, L. R. Tairsee, Hansraj P. Thackersi, Dr. Erulkar, Dr. Sathaye, Dr. Velkar, Messrs. Ratansi D. Morarji, Narandas Purshotum, Tulsidas Gordhandas Khatau, Lalji Govindji, Naranji Dayal, R. G. Munsiff, Balubhai Desai, Kanuga, H. M. Mehta, R. N. Mandlik, M. K. Azad, Mangaldas Pakvasa, C. A. Vakil, K. M. Munshi, N. B. Vibhakar, M. Subedar, Kanji Dwarkadas, Savarkar, Mowji Govindji Seth, Gordandas Jamnadas, L. G. Khare, Vaikunth Desai, R. G. Vaidya, Babutao J. Desai, Motilal Dalal, Syud Hossain, K. F. Nariman, and Vithaldas Damoder Govindji.

"IGNORANT AND INSULTING."

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, seconding the resolution, said the Sheriff's characterisation of the request in the letter sent by Mr. Jinnah as "egregious" was not only impertinent but also ignorant and insulting. Did the Sheriff and those flatterers who had joined him think that the public of Bombay were slavish that they would be led by the nose by them? They did not know that the public knew their responsibility in the matter and waited to go to the memorial meeting to voice their opinion there. It was in the hands of the meeting itself to decide the character of the business to be transacted there. The Sheriff's business merely consisted of reading the notice convening the meeting, and then it was for the meeting to elect what chairman it liked and transact what business it chose to do and why should only one or two men be allowed to speak on the resolution? There might be ten or fifteen thousand people present there, and everybody had a right to address the meeting. The public wanted to be free from that slavishness and not be led by those flatterers. In conclusion he (the speaker) said, the public would not vote a memorial to Lord Willingdon. (Loud Cheers.)

The resolution was carried amid applause.

Mr. Manu Subedar, proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, said they wanted to assert their rights as citizens at the meeting. They did not want to break anybody's heads. They wanted to make a constitutional fight. The charge that Home Rulers wanted to kick up a row was despicable. They respected Sir Jamsetji but the times had gone by when they could have chairman like him. They now wanted chairmen like the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, the real leaders of the public, (Loud and prolonged cheering), after which three cheers were again called for by Mr. Jinnah and given with enthusiasm.

Mr. Mowji Govindji Seth, seconding the resolution, said time was when those flatterers who now abused Mr. Jinnah cringed to shake hands with him. They at one time respected him but now abused him because he did not flatter as they did.

The proposition was carried amid loud cheering.

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR THE CITY.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah replying to the vote of thanks said he wanted to impress upon them one thing, and that was that the fight in which they were engaged to-day was of the utmost importance. The question was were they or were they not going to establish the principle of self-determination with regard to their city (cheers.) Were they going to succumb to influence, pressure, or coercion, No, no). He had associated himself with the Home Rule League. They had been fighting for the principle of self-determination in a larger degree. To-day in the city of Bombay had arisen the direct question whether they were going to establish tehe principle in this city, or were they going to succumb to influence of wealth or the pressure of the bureaucracy, or the intimidation of the people? (Shouts of 'No,''No'). They wanted to go to that memorial meeting fearlessly, (Loud cheers), and he hoped they all would bear in mind that the reputation of the city was in their hands, and this struggle must be carried on, and this was the beginning, and they would assert in this city the principle of self-determination. It had become a farce in the city in the past. Any incoming Governor received an address of welcome on arrival, and any outgoing Governor a farewell address on departure. They were told that it was a mere matter of course and practice and that they should not make all this hullabaloo. But if they had been in the past in the hands of flatterers they now refused to continue that practice. But in the case of Lord Willingdon the matter went a little further. If they had confined their appreciation of Lord Willingdon's services to his friends and admirers, the public would have had nothing to say. But they wanted to pledge the City's name (cries of "shame") and that was what they refused to be a party to (loud cheers.) He asked those present and outside to go to the memorial meeting and record their votes according to their conscience. (Loud cheers.) The Committee appointed would meet in the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" at 3 p.m., to-day (Monday). He announced that there would be a mass meeting on Tuesday at 6-30 at Shantaram's Chawl, when Messrs. Shivram Pranjapye, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mowji Govindji Seth would speak on "Lord Willindon's Administration," and Mr. B. G. Horniman (applause) would preside.

The proceedings then terminated.

BIG FIRE AT MANDVI

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT A LAKH.

A big fire broke out on Sunday morning about 3-30 a.m., in a two-storeyed building at Chakla Street, Bombay. The building which belongs to one Haji Essa Haji Sumar, is situated in one of the most thickly populated parts of Mandvi, hence the outbreak naturally spread a great panic among the residents of the locality. The ground floor was partly occupied by a Japanese hosiery dealer, and partly by a woollen piecegoods merchant. The two upper storeys were used for residential purposes. In the small hours of Sunday morning, a resident on the first floor saw smoke coming out of the hosiery shop on the ground floor. An alarm was at once raised. The fire brigade was peremptorily communicated with. The fire engines of Bhuleshwar and Babula-Tank Road arrived on the scene, followed by others. They soon controlled the fire which was put out in about an hour.

The goods of the hosiery-dealer were much spoiled by water, and his loss is computed to be about Rs. 40,000. The loss of the piecegoods merchant, which was chiefly due also to soiling of his goods by water, is about Rs. 5,000. The damage to the building, which is insured, is approximately Rs. 10,000. The cause of the fire is not known.

EPIDEMIC RELIEF IN BOMBAY.

APPRECIATION OF VOLUNTEERS' SERVICES.

A public meeting, under the auspices of the Hindu Medical Association was held on Sunday evening, at Shantaram's Chawl, Girgaon, for the purpose of recognising the services of volunteers who helped in the relief work in connection with the influenza epidemic. The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel presided.

Dr. Sathaya in the course of the Association's report, said:—

The Hindu Medical Association (a body founded in 1915) commenced its Epidemic Relief Work on the 27th of September last. A small Committee consisting of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Dr. R. S. Mehta, Dr. Nagutai Joshi, Dr. Erulkar, Mr. L. G. Khare, Mr. D. V. Deshmukh, Dr. Sathaye, and Dr. Sardesai the Secretaries of the Association, was formed to organise the Relief Work. An appeal was issued to medical practitioners and the various volunteer corps to help the Association in giving relief to the needly. The Association decided to work first in two areas. The first thing done by the Association after mapping out the areas of work was to issue two bulletins, one giving the signs and symptoms of the disease and the line of treatment to be adopted by the patient or volunteer worker attending the case. The second bulletin gave hints to volunteers as to how to recognise the stage of the disease in which the patient was and what remedies should be adopted in particular stage. The Association made standard stockmixtures to faciliate the work of voluntary workers who were not necessarily medical men. Depots of Medicines were opened at various centres. The Hindu Medical Association has been co-operating with the Epidemic Relief Committee of the Social Service League.

At most of the centres fully qualified doctors were employed to treat the cases. The total number of patient streated in all the various depots under Hindu M. A. was nearly 3,925. Dr. Erulkar M. D. (Lond) had been daily visiting the ward as physician-in-charge, there were two nurses, one for the day and the other for the night. Besides, there were five male volunteers in attendance number 97-20 died.

The total number of volunteers was nearly 200.

Owing to the splendid generosity of Shet Manibhai Gokalbhai the Jain Hostel near Elphinstone Road Station was being partially used as a hospital for the Influenza Relief Committee. The were 28 patients out of which four died. The Association is grateful to Dr. Turner and Dr. Nerulkar of Bombay Corporation without whose co-operation the work of the Association in arranging for the hospital or supplying milk to the patients would have been hampered. Thanks are due to the members of the S. S. League for the spirit of co-operation and the Influenza Epidemic Relief Committee who helped the the Association in every way and the members of the Home Rule Leagues who did house to house inspection work at great personal inconvenience. Our sincere thanks are due to the National volunteers who were the first in field Progressive, Home Rule, Bhatia, and Deccan volunteers who worked, day and night at great personal sacrifice. Thanks are due also to philanthropic persons who supplied the seniors of war in combating the Epidemic.

Lastly the Association is thankful to the medical men who worked honourably also to those came forward, though on remuneration.

MEDALS TO VOLUNTEERS.

The President then distributed medals to about 200 volunteers and workers. Among the recipients of these distinctions may be mentioned the names of:—

Dd. Sangiri (Gold medal) for doing the honourary work of the Hindu Medical Association.

Deccan Volunteers Corps. (Gold medal).

Mr. Munsiff, Captain of the Home Rule Volunteers. (Silver medal).

Mr. R. G. Vaidya, Captain of National Volunteers. (Silver medal).

Mr. Rao, Captain of the Progressive Volunteers. (Silver medal).

Mr. Patanker, Captain of Deccan Volunteer's. (Silver medal).

Students of the Social Union of Dadar, also the Captain of the Bhatia Volunteers. (Silver medals).

Captain Dadar National Volunteer. (Silver medal).

Dayal Korvarji. (Silver medal) for supplying free funeral materials.

Mr. Mowji Govindji eulogised the unique services rendered by the volunteers in the days of the epidemic when the daily mortality reached the appalling figure of 700 to about 800 daily, without caring for their own dear lives (apnause).

The Hon. Mr. Patel also spoke very highly of the great public service rendered by the volunteers at considerable personal sacrifice. At present there were five volunteer corps comprising about 300 volunteers, and he hoped that such volunteer corps would come into existence in every village and city of India. (Cheers.) Such corps would prove a boon to the country in which every year cholera plague, malaria and other fevers, and also famine claimed a heavy toll. They had to do the work of public welfare themselves. The idea of doing public service for the commonweal had not come from the West. (Laughter). It was in this land centuries ago, and they had to make new greater sacrifice for the public welfare. He thanked the volunteers once again for their praiseworthy services. (Applause).

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

MAMLATDAR MURDER CASE.

EVIDENCE OF APPROVERS.

KOLI'S SHARE IN THE CRIME.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

The following is in continuation of the report of the proceedings of the trial at Ahmednagar, which appeared in our issue of the 16th ultimo:—

Approver Gangaram Shete, P. W. 2, further cross-examined by Rao Bahadur Chitale, said he did not see a military sepoy taking away a recruited "thakar" to the Recruiting Depot. He did not see a crowd persuing the recruiting sepoy or the recruited "thakar." He did not see the crowd beating the recruiting sepoy. He did not see the havaldar going ahead of the crowd to the Mamlatdar's house. Witness could not say if there were one or more chairs or benches at the Recruiting Depot. There was not a single Koli in the crowd that was in the rear of the witness. He was helping in breaking open the door of the Recruiting Depot. The room, in question, was on the east side of the depot. He could not say how many people whether 50, 500 or 1,000, entered the depot. He could not also say who broke what furniture at the depot. Witness did not remember having told the Collector that people had asked him to go to accused No. 1, Ganpat Brahmin. He told the Collector that people had asked him to see if any Brahmins, Wanis or Kunbis or others wished to join in the rioting. On his way back to Akola, he picked up a stick that was part of a broken agricultural implement.

SEIGE OF MAMLATDAR'S HOUSE.

When he went to the Mamlatdar's house he did not see any Kolis. When the door was open he was at the head of the crowd. From Siddheshwar's Road to the Mamlatdar's house the crowd was full and thick. When the door was closed, he was not in front of it. Many people said: "Mamlatdar Sahib, though you have shut the door we shall kill you." Kolis did not say so. They were at a distance. Witness did not say so. He did not remember stating before the Collector that the Kolis said so. Kolis and "thakars" could be identified. He did not notice a single Koli among the people who were setting the house on fire. Among the people who set fire to the house, there were some who had no clothes on their body. He did not remember to have stated before the Collector that the Kolis burnt the door. That was not true and no Kolis were there. He stated before the Collector that accused No. 13, 24 and 20 and Dagadu had set fire to the door. He did not think he stated the above to the Collector. The members of the Mamlatdar's family came down after both the doors were set on fire. When they got down, the door was considerably on fire. Those members of the family came out a little time after the fuel was brought by witness.

THE MURDERED FOUZDAR.

He saw the Fouzdar at first when he came near the door of his house. When the Fouzdar was seated on the *otla* his wife came and entreated the people to spare him. He did not see if she was standing by the Fouzdar. It was in the afternoon that the Sub-Inspector came out of the house. Witness did not mention to the Collector the names of the persons who rushed at the Sub-Inspector. Witness had started from Akola after taking his food in the morning. After that till the evening he did not take any food. At about sunset a large number of Kolis came there. He did not know if they were 2,000 or 3,000. Kolis always carried sticks in their hands. Before that, witness did not notice any Koli there. After the Kolis came and till the Mamlatdar was killed, they did not do anything. Some were standing and some were sitting, enjoying the heat and smoking by the fireside, made of rubbish. Kolis also were shouting Agasthi *Maharajki jai*. Agasthi is the God of all. Kolis came only for a fair. The Agasthi "Buas" were simple worshippers. They had no disciples. No fixed Pujaris were appointed. After the murder, Ganpati Brahmin said: "You should go home. Don't make too much noise."

WITNESS CROSS-EXAMINED.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sant of Sangamner, witness Gangaram said two or three years ago his house was searched in connection with theft in Aba Shimpi's house. He did not know why the house was searched. His son's marriage was celebrated at Dhumalwadi. Saba or witness was not excommunicated for not giving a caste dinner to the villagers of Dhumalwadi. Rana Gangaram was a relation of his. The Shetes had some rights relating to land at Mhaladevi village. He did not remember any complaint being made to the police about Ramu's land. Nana Manaji of Nawale's *Jhap* was known to witness. Nana had lodged a complaint against Amba Nimba and Sahadu. He was a witness of Nana in that case. Amba against whom complaint was lodged was uncle or accused No. 6. Sahadu was the father of accused Nos. 4 and 5. The complaint was lodged 4 or 5 years ago. But he was not examined at all. He did not go to search the houses of accused Nos. 8 and 10. He did not accompany the police.

WITNESS'S STATEMENT TO MAGISTRATE.

At this stage court rose for lunch. After lunch further cross-examination of witness was resumed by Rao Bahadur Chitale. Witness said he was arrested on Thursday at 9 or 10 a.m. It was 10 days after the occurrence. He was taken to the Mamlatdar's office. In his cell, besides himself, Shankarrao and No. 2 were kept. On the day he was arrested he was lying on the floor the whole day owing to illness. The day following the arrest, he was taken to the sub-divisional Magistrate for being examined. He could not say whether it was in the morning or noon. He made his statement on Tuesday or Wednesday. The Magistrate took down his statement. He did not make the whole statement that day as he was suffering from ague. He went again on the next day and made further statements. Owing to his illness, he might have made some mistakes.

At this stage the defence wanted a copy of the statement made by witness before the sub-divisional Magistrate. But as the copy was not available, the further cross-examination was postponed to next sitting.

ANOTHER APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

Approver Shanker Dhondi of Akola was the next witness put in on behalf of the prosecution.

Shanker Dhondi examined by Mr. Binning said he was formerly working under the Local Board. He was planting trees. He had no knowledge of any plan to murder the Mamlatdar before the day of the murder. His house is to the east of the Chambharwada. In the afternoon he got his pay and was going along the bazar. It was earlier than 3 p.m. While he was going to the bazar, people came with sticks and axes in front of the Chambhar quarters. They might have been about 20 people. Witness recognized them to be from Dhumalwadi and Nawale's *Jhap*, particularly those that were in front. They had sticks and axes in their hands and were shouting *Agasthi Maharajki Jai*. He identified several of the accused as having been present. Some of them, witness said, were in front of the fire and hence he recognized them. They came by the Chambharwada and were proceeding towards the Mamlatdar's house. On seeing them, witness turned round and ran away. Accused Nos. 8 and 35 ran after him and told him to stop. Witness looked back and when he recognized them, he stopped. They then told him to go with them. They said to him, "Are you not going to accompany us?" They said, "We have planned to kill the Mamlatdar. Don't you know it?" Witness replied in the negative.

They said to him "our pujaris of Agasthi temple have been caught. Have you no idea?" At this witness felt sorry and consented to accompany them.. He started with them and then a servant or a mali placed a stick in his hand.

AT THE MAMLATDAR'S HOUSE.

They all then went to the door of the Mamlatdar's house and began shouting *Agasthi Maharajki Jai*. They also shouted, "meeting of rats is come to see the cat. Mamlatdar Sab, come out." Everybody in the crowd was shouting and witness heard all of them. The front door was open when they reached the Mamlatdar's house. The people also shouted to the Mamlatdar, "We shall kill you." Then the door was shut. They went close to the door, the Sub-Inspector, Bala Washerkar, and Bala Malhalka, were near the door and they closed it from inside. When the crowd went there, the Sub-Inspector was not at the door, witness saw with his own eyes that the Sub-Inspector closed the door. Then people began to throw stones at the door and hit it with axes. Witness here identified accused who used axes or threw stones. They were trying to break the door. Then a box and rubbish was brought and set on fire. Accused Nos. 8, 35 and 10 were telling people to bring rubbish and witness and others brought it. Accused Nos. 8 and 10 set it on fire. In the meanwhile water was being sprinkled through a hole from inside. The shots were fired from the upper story and one came through the hole.

KEROSINE OIL REQUISITIONED.

Witness was standing near the door of the Mamlatdar's house, and then accused Nos. 8 and 35 said that Kerosine oil should be brought soon. Witness did not see who went to bring Kerosine. There were tins brought and kept on the threshold.. He did not see the tins when they were brought. Accused No. 35 sprinkled the Kerosine on the door. Witness saw accused No. 10, taking the tins to the door. He saw three tins. Before Kerosine was brought, the rubbish had become extinguished. Accused Nos. 8 and 10 set it on fire. He was then standing apart as the crowd had dispersed to the sides owing to the shots fired from above and through the door. A torch was tied to a stick and the upper part of the house was set on fire by accused No. 4. Narsu himself put the fire. Witness did not go to the backside of the house at first. But when the Mamlatdar's family and others who were inside got down he went to the back door to see if that side was on fire. A red turban and another white piece of cloth was tied to the window which was of 2 men's height. The two Balas said they were children of the caste.

THREATS TO THE SUB-INSPECTOR.

The members of the Mamlatdar's family escorted by Gafur Kazi were sent away by the Sub-Inspector. After the Sub-Inspector was made to sit on his *otla*, No. 41 and another whom witness did not recognize rushed at him and threatened to kill him. Witness saw Ganpat Brahmin there on that day at the time when the door was set on fire, standing on the Sub-Inspector's *otla*. When people came down, witness went to the back door and saw it burning. When some people began to threaten the Sub-Inspector they said he was a serpent and that he would bite them. So they said, "Let us make him sit down with his face bent down between his hands." Accused No. 8 said, "He has not troubled people in the matter of war loan and recruiting. Why do you want to kill him?" After that, nobody beat the Fouzdar. When he went there he saw exhibit 8 (called Chandra Bhau) lying at the back door. Witness took it up in his hand as it was lying there. It had a long handle then. After that, he went inside through the back door to see if the door was burnt or not.. There were two doors to the back portion of the house. One door led to the compound and another to the building itself. Accused Nos. 44 and 45 were standing inside the courtyard and throwing on the roof rags dipped in Kerosine oil. Witness then left the courtyard and returned to the front door, where people were shouting *Agasthi Maharajki Jai*. Some people again began to rush at the Sub-Inspector. Witness also rushed at him, with exhibit No. 8 in his hand, and told the Sub-Inspector "don't look up. Turn your face down." At that time the Sub-Inspector was looking up. The other people who rushed at the Sub-Inspector had axes with them. One old man whose name witness did not know and some Kolis also rushed at the Sub-Inspector. There were lots of Kolis. Kolis did not take part in setting fire to the house. They came at sunset.

"GRANT ME MY HUSBAND'S LIFE"

Then the Sub-Inspector's wife appeared and appealed to the people, "Grant me my husband's life, considering me to be your daughter." When she appealed, people stopped and let alone the Sub-Inspector.

The Sub-Inspector was present when the Mamlatdar's body was burnt. Witness was then standing on the Sub-Inspector's *otla*. From the door of the adjoining house, a woman came out and said that somebody came out of the Mamlatdar's house. She was a Brahmin woman. Thereupon witness and accused Nos. 4 and 5 and Haribhajan went inside the Brahmin's house.

ASSAULT ON HAVILDAR.

On going in they found the Havildar near the well of the house. When they went near the well, they saw a hole in the wall. The presumption was that the Havildar came down with the aid of a rope. They asked the Havildar as to where the Mamlatdar was. "You were inside; so tell us where he is." The Havildar said. "the house is on fire. I was in confusion and therefore I came out. I don't know where the Mamlatdar is." Haribhajan then said: "This man has given me meat to cut," and then struck the Havildar with a big lathi. Haribhajan was the Pujari of Rama's temple. He struck the Havildar inside the house. Then witness and accused Nos. 4 and 5 told Haribhajan not to beat him and asked the Havildar to tell them where the Mamlatdar was, otherwise he would die. As the Havildar would not tell them, witness and accused Nos. 4 and 5 beat him with the handle of exhibit No. 8. The Havildar said. "I am confused here. Let us go out and I will tell you." Then they all went out to the *otla* and as the Havildar could not tell them, Haribhajan again struck him with a stick and accused No. 10 kicked him Accused No. 35 said. "Don't beat him. Let me ask him." Then witness left and went to the Sub-Inspector's *otta*, as he was ordered to go and call him.

At this stage, the Court adjourned its sitting to 15th November.

EZCESS PROFITS TAX

ABANDONMENT URGED BY AHMEDABAD MILL-OWNERS.

The following telegram dated the 19th instant has been sent by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy for favour of submission to his Excellency:—

"The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, while fully in agreement with the motive underlying the proposed further contribution of forty-five million pounds towards war expenditure from Indian revenues, is of opinion that considering the infancy of the textile industry and keen foreign competition which is inevitable after peace, and the prevailing critical period through which the trade and industry of the country are passing, also in view of the existing famine conditions which threaten to grow more acute, the proposed contribution and the consequent Excess Profits Tax will cripple the textile industry and respectfully urges its abandonment, especially in view of the victory of the Allies. The Association requests the cabling of this wire to the Secretary of State for India and the Prime Minister at the expense of the Association. —President."

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 29.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Sir Edward Maclagan, and Mr. F. S. A. Slocock resign seats of Additional Members of the Imperial Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major A. F. Hamilton, I.M.S., reverts to Bombay.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Revd. A. B. Johnstone, is appointed Ordinary Fellow of Calcutta University, Major W. D. H. Stevenson, I.M.S., is appointed Assistant Director-General of Indian Medical Service (Sanitary.)

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. C. J. Windham is posted as Political Agent at Kotah and Jhalawar, Major R. J. W. Heale is posted Political Agent at Kurram. Major G. F. W. Anson is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Thal Sub-Division. Mr. D. De. S. Bray officiates as Secretary and Major W. G. Neale as Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. A. L. Parsons, C.S., officiates as Deputy Secretary, Finance Department. Mr. A. Rajagopala Ayyar is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Madras.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the carrying out of surveys of alternative alignments and preparation of comparative estimates with the object of determining the best scheme for the provision of direct broad gauge railway communication between Agra and Karachi. The survey will be carried by State Agency. The Etuni-Cawnpore Railway survey is cancelled.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following are appointed to I. A. R. O. To be Second-Lieutenant (Infantry Branch): H. A. Gibson, C. F. J. Bell, C. H. A. Wyncott, W. Burn, W. Biggs, C. A. Goff, T. M. Farmer, H. M. Simpson, J. B. Grimmond and W. T. Hickman. Colonel J. Crimmin, I.M.S., retires from service.

ALLEGED ASSAULT WITH LATHI.

STORY OF TERRORISM AT PAKHADI.

At the Dadar Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Mir Ahmed Ali charged Baburao Dinaji, with voluntarily causing hurt to Dhondoo Tanoe and four others wit a lathi on the 29th October last.

Mr. Billimoria, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Dalal, pleader, defended the accused.

Inspector Mir Ahmed Ali, in opening the prosecution said that on the 29th October last, the accused accompanied by four or five others came in a gharry, and while he was passing Middle Pakhadi he stopped his conveyance, and seeing the complainant standing in company of others, got down from his gharry, and called the complainant. The latter went to him, whereupon the accused struck him with a bamboo stick causing severe injuries. The accused's companions assaulted four other persons who were with the complainant. Then the assailants got into the gharry and drove away. The injured persons were treated in the hospital.

COMPLAINANT'S STORY.

Dhondu Tanoo deposed that he was a jobber in Tricumdas Mill, and resided at Worli Pakhadi. He knew the accused. There was no ill-will between them. The accused belonged to one 'talim' (gymnasium) and witness belonged to another 'talim'. On the 29th October (Tuesday) at 9-30 p.m. he was standing on the footpath near his house. There were four of them standing. The accused was in a gharry. He got down. There were two or three of the accused's companions in the gharry. Accused came towards him and said 'Come down.' Witness was on a higher level (on a hillock). As soon as witness went down accused gave him a blow with a stick on the head, and drew blood. He fell down and became unconscious. (Witness showed three scars on head and wealmarks on the back). He was bleeding from his ears for two days. When he regained consciousness he found himself near to burial ground in charge of the police. He was taken to the hospital where his wounds were dressed. Then he complained to the police.

Tukaram Rama was next examined. H said he lived at Worli Pakhadi. He knew the last witness. On the 29th October last at about 9 p.m. the complainant, himself and one Luxman were standing on an eminence near the footpath. Accused came up and called the complainant down. The latter went down. Accused struck the complainant with a bamboo on the head and drew blood. Complainant fell down. Accused struck him again on the head. The companions of the accused, who were there, began to assault witness. Witness showed to the Court weals on his shoulder). He fell down and did not know what happened afterwards. Police took him and the complainant to the hospital. One Ravji was also brought to the hospital. He did not know who assaulted Ravji. Narayen was also in the hospital. He did not know who assaulted Narayen.

Ravji Bhagoji deposed that he was going to a 'bhajan', that night, when he saw the accused and his man assaulting complainant Dhond. Two of the men of the accused assaulted witness for nothing. The accused and his man were striking Dhondoo with sticks. Witness had wounds on his head. (Witness showed to the Court three scars).

ACCUSED PLEADS "NOT GUILTY."

The accused ,in his examination, stated that complainant bore him ill will. He belonged to the 'talim' of one Naroo and Ananta Dadoba. Those men bore ill will to him because witness did not go to their 'talim' or any other 'talim'. Naroo had put these men up to prosecute him. He did not assault the complainant. Those people assaulted his clerks and he had complained to the police. They and others molested his men. He had received anonymous threatening letters. Naroo was disputing witness's proprietorship to certain land.

The Magistrate framed the charge, under section 324 of the I. P. C., of voluntarily causing hurt with a dangerous weapon.

Narayen Rama tendered evidence mentioning the assault made by the accused on the complainant, and said that he also was assaulted. (Shows a weal on the back).

Daji Vithoo deposed about the assault committed by the accused on him.

Ananta Dadoba, the next witness ,said that he was a clerk in the P. & O. Co. and resided at Worli. On the night in question he heard a noise of sticks. He went up and saw the accused and three other assaulting two men who were lying on the road. They were assaulting the men with sticks. The other men were assaulting another man lying on the centre of the road. The accused came to witness and said: 'Why are you standing here, you had better go'; when witness replied 'If a man does anything he will take the consequences'. Accused then drove away in a gharry. (Witness identified Dhondu Tanoo and Tukaram Rama as the persons assaulted by the accused.)

POLICE HAVALDAR'S EVIDENCE.

Govind Pandurang, Havaldar No. 840-F, said when information reached him he went to Pakhadi at 11 p.m. He saw the accused and about 50 men armed with sticks. He ordered police-constables to be on the lock-out. As they were returning to the police-station everybody had disappeared.

The hearing was adjourned to December 6.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 30.

No business was done in rice to-day, but sellers of small mills quietly offered rice at Rs. 390. Buyers' only offer was Rs. 380. Rice for December was quoted at Rr. 340 to Rs. 342, January Rs. 308 to Rs. 311 and three months Rs. 319-320. Paddy transactions were Rs. 160 to Rs. 163 rail and Rs. 164 to Rs. 170 boat.

FAMINE IN THE PRESIDENCY

COMMITTEE TO ADMINISTER FUND.

The following names of members of the Committee appointed at Friday's Town Hall meeting to administer the moneys that may be received by Famine Relief Fund, are announced:—

Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy; Sir Sassoon David; Sir Shapurji Bharucha; Sir Cawasji Jehangir; Sir Narayen Chandavarker; Sir H A Wadia; Sir Thomas Birkett; Sir Lawless Hepper; Sir Robert Aitken; Sir Tehmulji Nariman; Sir Dinshaw Petit; Sir Jagmohandas Vurjiwandas; Sir Dorab Tata; Sir Dinshaw E Wacha; Justice L A Shah; Hon Mr Lallubhai Samaldas; Hon Mr C V Mehta; Sir Vithaldas Thakersey; Hon Mr Mahomed Hajibhoy; Mr Nigel F. Paton; Mr Broke; Hon Mr Gillam; Hon Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr Rahimtulla Currimbhoy; Mr Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr Ramnarayen Harnandrai; Mr Surajmal Harnandrai; Mr Nandlal Thakerseydas; Ir A J Reymond; Mr S R Bomonji; Mr Jehangir B Petit; Mr Lalji Naranji; Mr Mathuradas Vassanji Khimji; Mr Vassanji Jiwandas; Mr Morarji Mulraj Khatau; Mr V A Dabholker; Mr K Natrajan; Mr C H Setalvad (Vice-Chancellor); Mr M R Jayakar; Mr H P Mody; Mr B J Desai; Mr A M Kajiji; Mr J R Gharpure; Mr Ross; Mr Rewashanker Jugjiwan; Mr N V Gokhale; Mr N V Mandlik; Mr Rahimtulla Chinoy; Hon Mr G K Parikh; Mr Khetsey Khairsey; Mr Hirji Khairsey; Mr Ishwardas Lakhmidas; Mr Sultan Chinoy; Mr K M Javeri; Mr Cawasji Jehangir (Junior); all the Trustees of N M Wadia's Trust; Mr Narottam Morarji Gokuldas; Mr Bhagwandas Panalal; Mr L R Tairsey; Mr Jamnadas Dwarkadas; Mr S G Banker; Mr Umar Sobani; Mr R B Mantri; Mr S N Pochkhanawala; Hon Mr Sallobhoy Barodawalla; Mr Rustam D N Wadia; Mr C M Wadia; Mr N M Samarth; Mr Dalsukhbhai Wadilal; Mr Chhotalal Killachand; Mr Mulji Lakhmidas; Mr Bundeallibhoy Hajibhoy Lalji; Mr. James P Crystal; Sardar Saheb Suleman Cesam Mitha; Mr W P Pechey; Mr M K Gandhy; Hon Mr V J Patel; Hon Mr Pranjape; Mr T A Kulkarni; Rao Bahadur Hirachand Nemchand; Mr Govindlal Shivlal Motilal; Mr Ruttonsi Dharamsey; Mr Yajnik; Dr De Monte; the Hon Dr. Fernandes; Honorary General Secretary and Treasurer; the Hon Mr Purshotamdas Thakurdas; Honorary Secretaries, Mr N M Joshi, Mr V L Mehta and Mr J K Mehta.

FAMINE FUND MEETING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,— I was one of the large gathering at the public meeting in the Town Hall yesterday in connection with the Famine Fund. It speaks to the credit of the city that in spite of the many calls on its purse they have started this Fund with the handsome amount of about Rs. 1,84,000. Those present however were more than surprised why there should have been a departure on this occasion from existing practice. Whenever a public meeting is held in Bombay and the collecting of money is necessary the Secretaries are invariably drawn from different communities. On this occasion the sole General Secretary and Treasurer is the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas who is a Hindu gentleman and the three ordinary Secretaries are also all Hindus, and what is more of the three, Mr. Joshi is the only one who is known to the public, the two others, both Messrs. Mehta, are absolutely unknown persons. To inspire confidence they must be well known citizens and as usual drawn from the different communities. The largest donation is of Rs. 50,000 from the Wadia Fund and yet there is not a single Parsi who is either one of the General Secretaries or even an ordinary Secretary. In the interest of the Fund the General Committee ought to rectify this serious mistake.—Yours, etc.,

A CITIZEN.

Bombay 30th November. 1918.

MADRAS MILL TROUBLES.

LABOURERS APPEAL TO MR. GANDHI.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 29.

In connection with the lock-out at Buckingham and Carnatic Mills a meeting of mill-hands was held last evening at the Labour Union premises, Mr. B. P. Wadia presiding. Mr. Wadia regretted the reported assault upon European officers of the mill by mill-hands as being entirely at variance with the principles of the Union and resolutions were passed calling upon the men to assist the police in tracing the culprits and urging the mill authorities to resume work.

In the evening another meeting of the men was held at the Labour Union premises with Mr. Wadia in the chair, and a resolution was passed requesting the President of the Union, Mr. Wadia, to send a message to Mr. Gandhi asking him immediately to come to Madras to assist the labourers in their hour of great distress.

STAMPEDE OF HORSES AT LAHORE.

A VICTORY DAY INCIDENT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 30.

It now transpires that the stampeding of horses which was brought about by the firework display at the Victory celebration at Lahore did not start among Indian cavalry horses as originally reported, but among artillery horses on whose right a dismounted squadron of cavalry were stationed and of course a stampede among the latter was inevitable. The horses of the dismounted squadron of the cavalry regiment were seen galloping through the crowd as the mounted squadron were just preparing to dismount at the moment the catastrophe occurred. Their skill in sticking to their horses and avoiding any casualty whatever deserves the highest praise.

ALL-INDIA ATHLETIC MEETING

SPORTS ON THE OVAL.

Yesterday was the real day of the All-India Open Amateur Athletic Meeting held on the Oval and in the presence of thousands of spectators, European and Indian, the first day's proceedings being of a slipshop character. Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon, arrived at six o'clock, just in time to witness the Relay Race. They were having "tea" with the Nawab of Savanur at the Taj Mahal Hotel previous to coming on to the sports. At the request of the Hon. Mr. Carmichael whose interest in the Y.M.C.A. is intense, her Excellency at once proceeded to distribute the prizes which consisted of a glittering array of valuables. Her Excellency shook hands with each recipient, and congratulated the lot, particularly Hildreth who won the Championship Trophy and sufficient Cups which even a motor trolly might have been unable to carry away.

At the end of the prize distribution a vote of thanks was proposed to their Excellencies for their presence.

The officials deserve more than a word of praise for the success of the Meeting. They were:—

Chairman of Managing Committee—Geo. Bennett.

Directors of Sports—Geo. Bennett and Donald Munro.

Referee—R. A. Murdoch.

Starter—G. H. Pettitt.

Judges—Hon. Mr. Justice Marten, D. Moir, Capt. S. Donnithorne Lutter, F. J. Page, Col. F. Geoghegan, H. P. W. MacNaughten, W. Haig-Brown, A. C. Owen and Gen. R. S. St. John.

Timers—James McGrath, F. H. Woodford and A. S. White.

Clerk of the course—E. Judah.

Track Judges—Messrs. C. H. Hazlett, Prof. Hamley, J. H. Bishop and C. E. Seofield.

Recorder—T. Ahlsand.

Announcer—H. Coppack.

Lapscorers—Captain S. Donnithorne Lutter and D. Moir.

Enclosure Stewards—W. Turner Green, A. H. S. Aston, R. P. Mears, W. J. Kenshett, E. J. Sawyer, A. E. Claridge and A. G. Masland.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE.

1—Hildreth, Y.M.C.A.
2—Woodcock, Telegraph Recreation Club, Bombay.
3—Johnson, Signal Service Depot, Poona.
Time:—10 3/5secs.

HALF MILE RACE.

1—Goddard, B. E. S. (Old Boys).
2—Reece, R. F. A. Kirkee.
3—Vaidya, S. R. A. Club, Jamkhandi.
Time:—2mins. 16 4/5secs.

100 YARDS, SCHOOL BOY RACE.

1—O'Doherty, Cathedral High School.
2—Conway, Cathedral High School.
3—Sawyer, Cathedral High School.

HALF MILE CYCLE RACE.

1—Samuel, Unattached.
2—Warren, 1/25-London Regt. Jullunder.
3—Evans, Y.M.C.A. and Plymouth-Argyll A C.
Time:—1min. 30 4/5secs.

120 YARDS HURDLES.

1—Hildreth, Y.M.C.A.
2—Naidu, Hindu Gymkhana.
3—Adams, Signal Service Depot, Poona.
Time:—16 2/5secs.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP.

1—Naidu, Hindu Gymkhana.
2—Thomson, 1—25 London Regt. Jullunder.
3—Clarence, Y.M.C.A.
Height:—5ft. 7.

TWO MILE CYCLE RACE.

1—Warren, 1/25 London Regt. Jullunder.
2—Evans, Y.M.C.A. and Plymouth and Argyle, A. C.
3—Samuel, 1st Brocknockshire Regt.
Time:—6min. 41secs.

QUARTER MILE RACE.

1—Hildreth, Y.M.C.A.
2—Oswald, Unattached.
3—Bridge 2/5 Somersets.
Time:—55secs.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP.

1—Hildreth, Y.M.C.A.—19ft.
2—Davies, 1/1st. Brocknockshire, Mhow 18, 11½ft.
3—Naidu, Hindu Gymkhana, 18ft.

220 YARDS RACE—FINAL.

1—Burneth, No. 6 Mtn. Battr. Peshawar.
2—Hildreth, Y.M.C.A.
3—Woodcock, Tel. Rec. Club.
Time:—24 1/5secs.

ONE MILE RACE.

1—Changul, Unattached.
2—Hole, 2/6 Royal Sussex.
3—Green, 1/25 London Regt.
Time:—4mins. 59secs.

QUARTER MILE, (School Boys).

1—O'Doherty, Cathedral High School.
2—Leontani, Cathedral High School.
3—Beale Cathedral High School.
Time:—1min. 42 2/5secs.

RELAY RACE.

1—Royal Sussex.
2—Signal Service, Depot, Poona.

FIRE IN PESHAWAR.

HOUSES DESTROYED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 30.

On Wednesday afternoon a serious fire broke out in a lofty block of dwelling houses in Peshawar and spread rapidly throughout the whole block. It was found necessary to blow up a adjacent building in order to prevent the spread of the conflagration. Sikhs and Gurkhas did police duty but fortunately no panic or disorder prevailed. It is feared that some casualties occurred the following evening.

Men with experience of Hot Climates know the folly of overheating the system.
Spirits and Wines have this tendency.
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Of all Stores and Bazaars.

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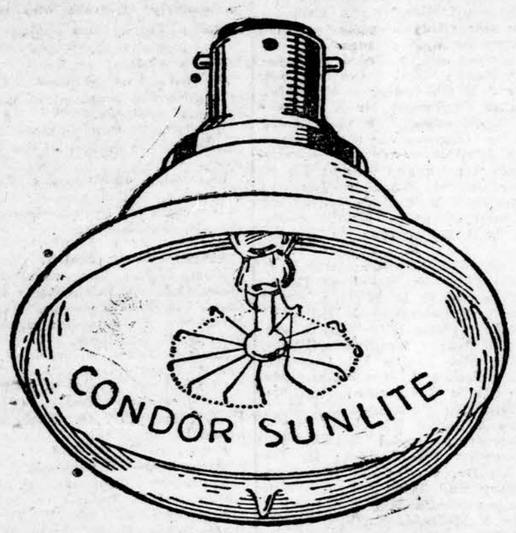
ELECTRIC



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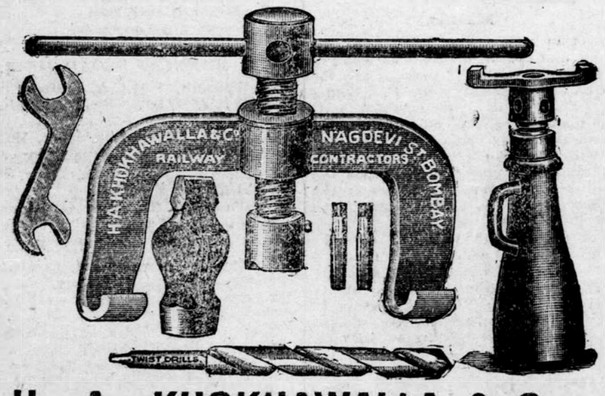

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Toys for children.

C, B. 462.

HIGH COURT

DISPUTED OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY.

DR. PARBHUDAS GOKALDAS AND ANOTHER, PLAINTIFF *v.* BAI DIWALI, DEFENDANT.

This was a suit for a declaration of ownership in favour of the plaintiff of a certain property situated at Jugjivan Kika Street and a transfer to the plaintiffs of that property and also for the revomal of the defendant from her position as trustee of certain trusts.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. Desai and Mr. Mulla appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. J. D. Davar with Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Mirza appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs were the sons of a sister of Mr. Vanmalidas Jewandas Goragandhy while the defendant was the widow of Vanmalidas. The plaintiffs alleged that Vanmalidas had on the 7th December, 1916, executed a document in the nature of a deed of trust whereby he had settled upon trust all his immoveable properties and conveyed them to himself, his wife Diwalibai and Parbhudas, the 1st plaintiff, upon the trusts mentioned in the document. The deed provided, inter alit that the settlor was during his life time be the managing trustee and life-tenant of the properties. The deed further provided that in the event of the defendant surviving the settlor she was to be the life tenant of the settlor's Cavasji Patel Tank Road properties and was to enjoy during her lifetime the net income of the Settlor's one-third share in the property at Duncan Road. On the death of the settlor the plaintiffs were to take as absolute owners in equal shares the property at Jugjivan Kika Street. After the death of the survivor of the settlor and the defendant the plaintiffs were to get the Cowasji Patel Tank Road properties and the sons of the settlor's brother Vallabhdas and Tribhowandas or the survivor of them who might be then alive was to get the settler's one-third share in the Duncan Road property. The settlor's chawl behind his bungalow at Borevli was, after the death of the survivor of the settlor and the defendant to be given for use as a sanatorium for High Caste Hindus. Vanmalidas died on the 2nd September, 1917 leaving him surviving the defendant. The defendant had since his death given the plaintiffs inspection of a document purporting to be the will of Vanmalidas, dated the 11th October, 1915, under which the defendant had been appointed executrix. The properties had not been transferred in the Collector's and Municipal records by the settlor to the trustees during his lifetime. On the death of Vanmalidas defendant had possessed herself of all his properties had claimed an exclusive right to manage the properties and had pretended entire ignorance of the trust deed dated the 7th December, 1916. The plaintiff submitted that in the events that had happened they were entitled to have the Jugjivan Kika Street property transferred to them and to have the rest of the properties duly managed and taken care of during the defendant's lifetime.

The defendant pleaded that the deed propounded was inoperative as it was not really the deed executed on the 7th December, 1916, but a deed materially altered subsequent to that date and before admission of its execution for the purpose of registration on the 11th December, 1916, by Vanmalidas. In the alternative she pleaded that the deed was executed under the undue influence of one Thakoredas the husband of the daughter of Parbhudas and exercised at the time of its execution over Vanmalidas. It was further contended that the deed propounded was in any event inoperative as there was no delivery of possession on title deeds of the properties by Vanmalidas to the trustees. The defendant denied that there was any ground for her removal from the trusteeship of the estate of Vanmalidas.

His Lordship after a prolonged hearing held that the defence had entirely failed. There was a decree declaring plaintiffs entitled to a transfer in full ownership as tenant in common of the Jugjivan Kika Street property, directing the defendant to hand over possession of the property to them, and directing the defendant to render an account of the rents and profits of the property from the 2nd of September, 1917, to date of delivery of possession. The defendant was removed from trusteeship two other persons were directed to be appointed trustees and the defendant was directed to hand over the possession of the other properties to the trustees to be appointed and to render an account of her management of those properties from 2nd September, 1917, to date of delivery of possession to trustees.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Aredeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co.

Solicitors for the defendant: Jehangir Gulabbhai and Billimoria.

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This Sale and sweeping reductions in all our goods is not done with a view to call customers but to join with you in the rejoicing of the great Victory of the Allies.

So pay us a visit to-day without fail.

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 29.

The monsoon is extending feebly into Northern India at the same time western. The depression is affecting in the extreme north. Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and Madras Deccan and local in Konkan, southeast Madras and southeast Rajputana.

The Chief amounts are:— Gulbarga two inches, Nizamabad, Hyderabad (Deccan) a quarter, Parbhani, Tinnevelly three quarters.

Forecast:—Extension of scattered rainfall into northwest and northeast India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m 10 a.m 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.885 Inch.
Temperature of Air	79.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.2 "
Dew Point	71.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.771 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	4.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.2 "
Minimum do.	75.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SE,ESE,ENE,WNW.S
Movement of Wind do. do.	91 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Nov	h. m	ft. in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	30	m 8 33	25 3	30	m 2 46	20 10
	Dec.	9 53a	26 8	Dec.	2 58a	17 2
Sun.	1	m 10 16	25 6	1	m 3 32	20 5
		10 28a	27 5		3 32a	16 7
Mon	2	m 9 56	25 9	2	m 4 16	20 1
		11 1a	28 1		4 7a	16 1
Tues	3	m 5 1	25 9	3	m 0 12a	19 8
		6 5a	28 11		11 41a	21 2
Wed.	4	m 11 13	26 2	4	m 5 38	19 6
					5 15a	15 7
Thur.	5	m 0 8	28 10	5	m 6 18	19 5
		m 11 50a	26 2		5 50a	15 7
Fri.	6	m 0 43	28 10	6	m 6 50	19 4
		0 28a	25 1		6 25a	15 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	30 (Saturday)	Sunrise,	6h. 55m.	Sunset.	6h. 0m
Dec.	1 (Sunday)	"	6h. 56m.	"	6h. 0m
"	2 (Monday)	"	6h. 56m.	"	6h. 1m
"	3 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 57m.	"	6h. 0m
"	4 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 57m.	"	6h. 1m
"	5 (Thursday)	"	6h. 58m.	"	6h. 1m
"	6 (Friday)	"	6h. 59m.	"	6h. 1m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 3rd. Dec. 3d 3h 49 3m. p.m.; First quarter 11d. 8h. 1-4m a.m.; Full Moon 18d. 0h. 47.5m a.m.; Last quarter 25d. 0h. 0.6m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 30th November, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal and day temperature in defect in the south-eastern districts. Night temperature is locally above the average in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.90in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in the south-western districts. Day temperature has fallen rapidly in the west of the division and is now in defect by 12 deg. to 18 deg. there: night temperature is locally above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0.13in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in east Rajputana, but have cleared in the west. Humidity has risen and is above normal throughout Rajputana, but continues in defect in Sind. Day temperature has fallen rapidly and is in considerable to large defect in the area of heavy cloud; night temperature is slightly above the average in north-east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.23in. of rain. Skies are clear except at Neemuch, where it is overcast. Humidity is below normal in Kathiawar, but is above it in Gujarat and Central India West. Day temperature is in defect at coast stations: night temperature is much lower and is now locally below normal in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; the chief amounts are Jubbulpore 0.85in., Saugor 0.54in., Hoshangabad 1.49in., Akola 1.58in., Amraoti 1.30in., Nagpur 1.16in. and Raipur 0.24in. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is considerably above the average. Day temperature is higher than usual in the north-western districts: night temperature continues above normal nearly everywhere, the excess ranging up to 13 deg. at Akola.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0.18in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity and night temperature are above the average throughout. Day temperature is in defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona and Sholapur report 0.41in. of rain each. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in considerable excess in the Bombay Deccan and in slight excess in Hyderabad. Day temperature is moderately below normal except in the extreme north-western districts: night temperature continues in moderate or considerable excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general and in places heavy in the Central Provinces and south-east Madras, and local in the Madras and the Bombay Deccan, the north Konkan, Central India West, south-east Rajputana and the south-west of the United Provinces. The low pressure area that overlay Gujarat and Rajputana yesterday has filled up to a large extent and skies have cleared over the greater part of north-west India. Weather however continues unsettled in the central parts of the country and the air is much damper than usual there and in the southern half of the Peninsula.

A decrease of rainfall appears probable in the west of the Central Provinces and on the Madras coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 26th November, 1918, was 30.146 inches. or temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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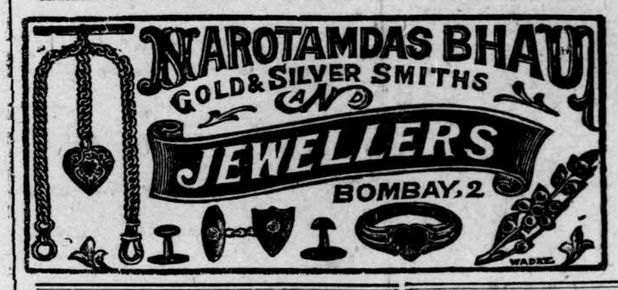

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